o the Young Men of Hartford the first Church in Hartford

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ERS, Se., Rochelle and Scidlitz Rowind Ink, constatly for sale,
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to wit: District Clerk's Office the fifth day of June, A. D.

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JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk wit: District Clerk's Office. the 9th day of June, A. D. the Independence of the Unitarians & Lond of the said Dis-sens & Lond of the said Dis-effice the title of a book, the proprietors, in the words fol-

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pies, during the tu d, an act for the encourage of designing, engraving and

BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

NO. 27....VOL. XIII.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1828.

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EDITORIAL.

to mark the signs of the times. In these, the be- their brethren in the ministry and Christians liever in "the sure word of prophecy," can see generally, felt an interest for them-that they the dawn of that blessed period, when the "earth and those who are placed under their care, shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the were daily and at stated seasons carried to waters cover the seas."-Who that compares the the throne of grace-and that the influences of present religious aspect of the times, with that the Holy Spirit were supplicated to descend and which existed only thirty years ago, but must refresh and water these places of moral desola-exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" Scarcely tion and death. Then would these watchmen, any object which the broad hand of Christian be- who stand, as it were, alone, and who are connevolence can grasp remains unnoticed; and is strained to weep in view of the desolations with not made an object of special attention, and does which they are surrounded, look up, "thank not draw forth, at least a portion, of Christian God and take courage."—Then with lively hopes exertion. It is not our purpose to notice all these interesting objects, or what has been done and is now doing for their furtherance and success .-Our design is, only to call the attention of the Christian public to a single one; and to ask them to contemplate it. This is no other than our PUBLIC PRISONS.

We know that to some, this may appear a very revolting and forbidding subject-and to many, at first sight, as of comparatively, little moment. But we will not be discouraged. We know that there are those, who feel a deep interest in this subject; and that through the goodness of God, it is getting a deeper and deeper hold, every day, on the feelings and hearts of the Christian public .- Till within a short period, very little was known and still less, perhaps, felt, in regard to these institutions .- But a new era has arrived: and we would notice, with the most devout gratitude to God, as one of the delightful and animating signs of the times, the interest which is now felt and the exertions which are called forth in their behalf. Much has already been done, and is still doing, in the proper construction of prisons. And the importance of strict and salutary discipline, a discipline calculated not only to prevest their unhappy inmates from corrupting each other, but to produce a reformation of heart and of life, is more and more deeply felt in the commumity. In addition to these things, the necessity and importance of furnishing these institutions with the stated means of grace, and the preaching of the Gospel, are not only acknowledged, but most sensibly felt, both by legislators and Christians; and in accordance with this conviction, a number of the most important and interesting of our Penitentiaries, have, within a short period, either by the liberality of private Christians or legislative provision and enactment, been thus furnished. In such institutions, properly constructed and governed-where the means of grace are constantly enjoyed-where a chaplain devotes his whole time to the moral and religious instruction and improvement of the convictswhat can be wanting to ensure the smiles and the blessing of heaven, but the united, ferrent, and unceasing prayers of the people of God in

We know how liable we are, in our feelings, to abandon that unhappy class of our fellow creatures, who are confined in prisons for their crimes, and to give them up in despair, as hopelessly lost and incorrigible. - But the benevolent, pious Christian, who knows where his belp lies, who knows that the promises of God are "yea and amen" to his people, and who by faith can take hold on these pramises, will never despair of any class of our fallen race, so long as they of the invitations of mercy.

Will not Christians then, of all denominations be stirred up to pray for the Biessing of God or these institutions-and especially on those which are furnished with the stated means of grace? will they not supplicate the Throne of Grace for the descent of the Holy Spirit in His convicting and converting influences? Will they not remember this object when they go into their closets-when they bow themselves at the family altar-when they go into the House of God on his holy day-and, in an especial manner, on that delightful evening of the monthly concert of prayer, when so many thousands of the people of God assemble to pray that his kingdom may come?

Christian, is this asking too much of you? Is

the object for which your prayers are asked, of too little moment to gain a hold on your benevolent regard? Think of the thousands who are nured in our prisons. Look at their character, condition and prospects. Remember that much the greater portion of these are again to be liberated and to mingle with society, and, unless reformed, to become scourges and curses to the community. Remember too, that they are within reach of the means of grace and instruction, and that, with the blessing of God, they may be reformed-and more than this-may become the children of the Most High-the heirs of life and salvation. Remember that through the instrumentality of your prayers, not merely a few, but a multitude of these guilty outcasts may be rescued from the bondage of sin and raised to the high privilege of the sons of God. Who knows but, as the fruit of your prayers-a new tide of joy may roll through all heaven, and new raptures be kindled in the breasts of all the heavenly hosts because many, who are now inmates of prisons, have been brought to repentance .- For ourselves, we do not despair of yet witnessing glori ous revivals of religion in our Prisons,-We have already abundant encourager at to pray and not to the inquiry by reading the Tracts entitled "Common Errors," and "The Way to be Sa-

sing as they may and as they ought, they will not labor and pray in vain. Their hearts will be gladdened in due time.

to faint. And we entertain not a doubt, that if

Christians will remember and pray for this bles-

tioned in our prisons, have many trials and obtacles to encounter. They find many things to discourage and dishearten them. But how would ADDRESS FOR THE MONTHLY CONCERT. their hearts be gladdened, & what courage would To the pious mind, it is peculiarly delightful he infused into them, could they but know that would they articipate the period as not far distant, when "these desarts shall bud and blossom as the rose, and these solitary places become vocal with the high praises of God."

Feeling a deep interest in this subject, we would entreat Christians to ponder it well. The temporal and eternal interests of multitudes of our fellow creatures in prisons, demand it of you -the welfare & happiness of society demand it-the honor & glory of God our Saviour demand it--and will you not pray for prisoners?

TRACTS.

Extracts from the fourteenth Annual Report of Am. Tract Society, Boston, read May 28,1828. BLESSING OF GOD ON TRACTS.

We are not confined to the wants of our fellow men, the dangers to which they are exposed, and the fitness of the system to benefit them, for mo-tives to exertion in this cause. We may appeal to facts. God in his wisdom and goodness has been pleased to crown the labors of this Society with his blessing. As its publications have gone forth to the east and the west, the north and the south, the Holy Spirit has accompanied them.— As evidence of this, we have the following facts, which have been communicated directly to this Society, or have come to it through its Auxilia-

ries the past year. A respectable clergyman, in whose parish a Tract Society was formed about one year ago, writes, "no doubt can be entertained, but Tracts have contributed much to the moral and religious state of my people; undoubtedly they were in-strumental, among other means of grace, in pro-moting the truly pleasing and powerful revival of religion which we have witnessed the year past. A number, not less than four or five, who were subjects of that work of divine grace, in telling what the Lord had done for their souls, made mention of the reading of Tracts as first arres-ting their attention. Among which were the "Dairyman's Daughter," and "The Way to be Sared." A physician who is a man of some de-gree of eminence in his profession and who is at this time exerting a most salutary religious in-fluence in the place, was brought to serious confluence in the place, was brought to serious consideration by reading a single sentence in a

Tract."

"A man eighty five years old, with but little education, but eminent for his piety, who had never until lately perused a Tract, said they seemed to be new food for his last days. Pernaps no Tract has been read with more comfort to Chris tians among us, than " Poor Serah, or the Indi-

Another clergyman writes, that the Tracts distributed among the members of his church have been found to be of great spiritual advantage. The Secretary of an Auxiliary writes,—" Miss

S., a thoughtless, giddy, girl, but, like many others, fond of reading, though not very choice as to what it was, had one day put into her hands the "Dairyman's Daughter." It excited her attention. She was led to inquire what she should do to obtain that on which rested the hope of that interesting saint. She was enabled to put her trust in Christ, and is now a member of the church."

A young woman, who had made a profession of religion three years previous, one day took in her hand the Tract entitled "Self-Examination." The pungent nature of those questions reached father than her previous knowledge; she found she was still "in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity." Her grief was excessive, being augmented by the consideration of her having made a profession of what she never experienced. The Tract of Rev. Andrew Fuller, "On Uni-

versalism," was handed by a lady to a young man in Massachusetts, who had warmly embraced that dangerous error, and was bitterly opposed to Evangelical truth. At first he treated it with contempt; but, at length, was induced to read it, and was brought under strong convictions of sin, which were succeeded by a hope in He now appears to be the covenant of mercy. H walking in newness of life.

The Tract entitled" Eliza Cunningham," says a missionary in the State of Maine, was blessed to the awakening and hopeful conversion of a little girl, to whom it was given by her instruc-

An agent, who had the privilege of presenting the object of your Society before several congregations in New-Hampshire, was told by a worthy young minister, that the accounts he gave of the ness of Tracts reminded him of his own reuseruness of I racts remanded him of his own re-ligious experience, for said he "when I was a thoughtless sinner I read the Tract entitled "Dinah Doudney," and was so deeply affected by the perusal, that I found no rest till I found home in the Series"."

A little boy carried a Tract to a man, in New-Hampshire, who had become almost blind by old age, and read it to him. He became much affected, and retained the Tract, that he might read it again. The change in him has become great; and he now regularly calls his family together around the family altar, & letile, himself, in prayer; a duty which he had never performed before. In another town in New-Hampshire, says the report of the Concord Auxiliary, a Tract Society was formed in June last, and Tracts were immediately procured. Within a few weeks after two persons came to the minister exclusive. two persons came to the minister and inquired what they must do to be saved. They were led

ved;" and several others who had been doubting or cherishing a feeble faltering hope became de cided, and professed their attachment to Christ. In a town in the interior of Massachusetts, says a valued correspondent, a young man was a few days since under deep solicitude for the sal-

vation of his soul, whose attention was arrested by reading the Tract entitled "The Warning

In another town in the same State, a man was awakened and convinced of the importance of religion by reading the "Death Bed of a Free Thinker," and contrasting it with another Tract which shows that the righteous has hope in his

A lady called at a Tract depository to pur-chase some Tracts, and fixing her eyes upon the "Dairyman's Daughter," she observed, while the tears were flowing from her eyes, "I owe all the tears were flowing from her eyes, "I owe all my hopes of heaven to the reading of that 'Tract."

A clergyman in the State of New-York writes that as he was a few years since, riding on the shore of Cayuga Lake, he met a man on foot, who showed by his reeling and falling that he was intoxicated. "Believing, says the writer, that I should not meet him again till the last greet day, I felt that I ought, if practicable, to give him a word of admonition. Finding him too insensible to profit by any remarks I might make I askword of admontton. Finding him too insensi-ble to profit by any remarks I might make, I ask-ed whether, if I should give him some Tracts, he would read them when sober; he said he could not read, but, his wife could, and he would carry them to her and hear them read. I resolved to hazard the Tracts, and gave him about half a nazard the I racts, and gave him about half a dozen. About two years afterward, I spent a night at Dea. McK—'s in the same neighborhood. While there, I inquired for the intoxicated man and the Tracts, and was informed that the Tracts were blessed to the spiritual benefit of the man's wife, she read them over and over, became convinced of her sin, found peace in Christ and some time after didd in the triumble. Christ, and some time after died in the triumphe

An Auxiliary in Boston reports that one of their distributing committee tet a youth of his acquaintance in the street, and after a little conversation, observed that he used profane language; at parting he put ito his hand the "Swearer's Prayer," entreating him to read it and meditate over it. The Tract was received, though reluctantly. A few days after, the person who received the Tract cilled upon the other and thanked him for it, and said that he was determined in the strength of the Lord to live a new life, and now hopes that he has passed Com death unto life, and ascribes the change entirely to the instrumentality of the Tract.

A young lady, now a member of an Evangeli-cal Church in Boston, was induced to search for the way of salvation by reading the Tract entitled "Work of the Holy Spirit," put into her hand while on a visit in the country, by a pious mother. A clergyman, twenty-five miles from Boston, writes in a letter dated April 10, 1828, "I now

take the opportunity to state, that last May I obtained a parcel of Tracts from Boston, at the proposal made before the Society at its anniversary, which I circulated among my people by loaning them to those who came to the inquiring meeting, and I have reason to believe that they were eminently blessed in promoting the revival in my parish. Two instances in particular. The Tract "Quench not the Spirit," was made instrumental of deepening the inspirements, and increasing the abstety of a gentleman and lady, as they stated at their examination for admission into the Church, of which they are now members. Another, lady, who is now a professor of bers. Another lady, who is now a professor of religion, says, that one of the Tracts which I gave her has so greatly benefitted her, that if it were the only one of the kind, she would not part with it on any consideration.

THE SABBATH.

For the Roston Recorder MESSES. EDITORS,-I have attended with a considerable degree of interest to the late move-ments respecting the Sabbath, and hail them as tokeas of good to the church. So much stress is substitute on the duty of hallowing the Sabbath, that no Christian nation can expect to prosper while its rulers of people are disposed to look with indifference on this important subject.

More particularly does itbehoove the professing a Society auxiliary thereto; we do therefore adopt the following form of Constitution."

The officers of the Society are a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Audientees of Control of the Society are a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Audientees of Control of the Society are a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Audientees of Control of Cont

shall in any way give countenance to those who are disposed to profane this holy day. Let them deny themselves even of lawful privileges, if in the use of them an influence will be exerted unfavorable to the cause of religion. For there may be circumstances in which the practice of consci entious Christians, by a misconstruction of their motives, or the want of proper discrimination may become a snare to others around them-and whe this is discovered to be the case, the servant of God will be ready to say with Paul, " If meat make my brother to offend, I will cat no meat

while the world standeth." These remarks will apply especially to the min isters of Christ who are "examples to the flock." And I wish to allude particularly to their practice of travelling on the holy Sabbath for the purpose of making exchanges.—A practice in which I fear a large proportion of that respectable class of men are at issue with their fellow Christians. I make the remark with a degree of confidence that this is the case; and I should be sorry indeed to find myself mistaken as to the fact, which I assumethat the great body of exemplary private Christians

are opposed to this practice.

I rejoice to perceive that some of your correscondents are awake to this subject, and sincerely tope that the discussion will have a beneficial el-

In the Recorder of April 10, and May 29, 1824, the writer of this communication was permitted to express his views at some length on the subject, and it is a gratification to him that other & abler pens are enlisted in it.—The present is a suitable time to press the subject upon the attention of our beloved Pastors. I had thought of making a summary statement of the views I have heretofore expressed, with some additional arguments; but se who have preserved files of the Recorder will easily recur to the pieces referred to, and as better writers are now engaged, I may modestly desist for the present.

There is one remark, however, which I wish to make before I close. I perceive that your correspondents Z. C. and N. T. are (as was the writer in 1824) beset with a variety of questions as to the utmost distance which ministers may as to the utmost distance which inhisters may ride on the Sabbath,—the propriety of preaching old sermons, &c. Now it is easy to ask questions and raise quibbles on any subject. A little child can perplex even a minister in this way. But if there is no evil in the practice alluded to;—if there is Scripture and reason and solid argument in favor of it, why do not our revised and rein favor of it, why do not our reverend and re-spected friends come out boldly and defend it. If not, why will they not sacrifice their convenience to the common cause.

· HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder.

For the Boston Recorder.

TOKENS FOR GOOD.

[From an Agent of the Mass. Miss. Soc.]

The little church in H. which was organized a year ago, though still destitute of the ordinances of the gospel, has received some tokens of good. Several cases of hopeful conversion have occurred. Four have been received to the communion of the church, and two now stand propunded. One of them is a member of the Sabrapunded. pounded. One of them is a member of the Sab-bath school—a girl, twelve or thirteen years of age, who under the instructions of a pious and faithful teacher, was brought to see herself a lost and perishing sinner, and to lay hold on the hope set before her in the Gospel.

From another Missionary.

Previous to the commencement of last summer, the spiritual prospects of this people were quite unpromising; an unhappy lethargy possessed the church, and sinners manifested no concern for their souls.

cern for their souls.

At this juncture, a pious female engaged herself as a teacher in one of our school districts, who had recently begun to feel the power of religion on her heart, during a revival in a neighwho had recently begun to feel the power of re-ligion on her heart, during a revival in a neigh-boring town. She immediately exerted herself for the establishment of a female meeting of prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the place. Notwithstanding some discourage-ments she at length succeeded; and the spirit by which she was influenced met a kindred spirit in many breasts. The female led the spirit in many breasts. The females led the way, and male professors followed in stated and united exercises of importunate supplication to God, to revive his work. One or two instances of hope-ful conversion to God, and of recovery from backsliding, soon occurred as fruits of these labors, and as presages of further blessings. It was not however till winter that any thing like a general religious excitement appeared. A most interesting movement then took place, and many were led anxiously to inquire, "what must we do?" During the month of March, scarcely a day occurred in which our ears were not saluted with the joyful tidings of burdened souls finding the Saviour. Since then, some new instances of conversion as we hope, have occurred, and other instances of anxiety are numerous. Prayer meetings are still maintained, and a good degree of engagedness is manifested by many of the peo-ple of God, & there is abundant encouragement to hope still further spiritual mercies are in store

A SUBSTANTIAL EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

FROM A FEEBLE PARISH.

Formation of an Auxiliary Home Miss. Society.

—The parish of Feeding Hills, West Springfield, was first assisted by the Mass. Miss. Soc. in 1819. It had been destitute of the ministry twenty years or more, and the church was almost extinct. But by the blessing of God, the exertions then and since made, have resulted in the enlargement of the church, the establishment of a faithful minister, and the growing prosperity of the parish. A Society has been formed in this parish, auxiliary to the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and a copy of the Constitution forwarded to the Secretary. Fifty-four names are appended to this instrument—and the spirit that has led to the adoption of such a measure for aiding other feeble churches, will be learned from the Preamble of the Constitution.

"The undersigned, having witnessed the beneficial effects resulting from the operations of the Mass. Domestic Miss. Society, feeling desirous to evince our gratitude to Almighty God, for the blessing of a preached gospel, and to the Society aforesaid, which has been so eminently instrumental in causing that gospel to be sent to the mental in causing that gospel to be sent to the inhabitants of this place; and believing it to be our duty to do all in our power to advance the

Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor, with six male and six female Collectors The annual meeting is to be held on the first Monday in June—and the annual payments to be made to the Collectors, two months previously

The friends of the Mass. Miss. Society will re joice in such an evidence that they have not labored in vain. The organization, not of any particular class of society, but of the mass of the population of the parish, male and female, young and old, into an auxiliary Domestic Missionary Society, is a new thing among our feeble parishes-but we hail it as an omen of far greater things and discover in it fresh encouragement to the confidence we have ever expressed, that in due time our feeble churches and waste places will even more, into our Treasury, for future distriution among the more destitute of our American

South-Carolina Domestic Missionary Society. This Society held its 4th Anniversary on Tuesday evening, in the Circular Church Lecture Room. Thos. Legare, Esq. President, in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer. The Report was read by the Rev. Dr. McDowel, Corresponding Secretary, and addresses were made by Wm. S. Smith, Esg. Rev. Z. Rogers. B. Gildersleve and De-Esq. Rev. Z. Rogers, B. Gildersleeve and Dr. Esq. Rev. L. Rogers which has accompanied Leland.—The success which has accompanied the exertions of the Society the last year, is in the exertions of the Society the last year, is in the exertions of the society the last year. many respects animating. Revivals of reli-accounts of which have already been pub ed-have followed the labours of some of its Missionaries, and an increasing seriousness and attention to divine things are greatfully acknowledged in the reports of all the others. More than fifty Sabbath School Teachers and Scholars in the field where one of its Missionaries has been employed, have given evidence of a change of heart, and an equal number are still under serious impressions. The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Leland. A more interesting anniversary we have seldom witnessed-though it was painful to reflect how little ha been done when compared with the wants of the The means of the Society have only enabled them to aid seven Missionaries.

Ignorance among Africans .- It has been ascerained, by actual examination, made by a highly respectable individual, appointed to visit all the families of African descent in the city, that there are not less than 2,500 children, of whom not

more than 4 or 500 are educated at schools.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.
Religions.—In Upper Canada there are said to be, beside the great number of Episcopalians, Catholics 40.000, Methodists 40,000, Presbyterians 25,000, Baptists a considerable number, besides Dunkards and Menonists.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Receipts of the Prison Disciptine Society for the month of June, 1828.

Boston—Hon. Samuel Hubbard, \$40 00 Dr. J. P. Chapiin, \$10—Mrs. Ann McLean, \$20, 30 00 Dr. J. P. Chapiin, \$10—Mrs. Ann McLean, \$30, 40 00 Mr. John Tappan, \$20—Mr. Geo. I. Homer, \$20, 40 00 Mr. Eds. Munroe, \$20—Mr. Geo. I. Homer, \$20, 40 00 Mr. Eds. Munroe, \$20—Mr. Henry Homes, \$10, 20 00 Dea. J. D. Proctor, \$10—Mr. Henry Homes, \$10, 20 00 Mr. Ch. Stoudard, \$10—Mr. Amos Layrence, \$10, 20 00 Mr. Ch. Stoudard, \$10—Mr. Amos Layrence, \$10, 20 00 Mr. Ch. Stoudard, \$10—Mr. J. F. Bumstead, \$15, 25 00 Dea. J. Bumstead, \$16, 25 00 Dea. J. Bumstead, \$16, 26 00 Mr. Sauff Train, \$5—Mr. Mark Weare, \$5, 10 00 Dea. Heavy Hill, \$5—Dea. Jeromiah Evarts, \$5, 10 00 Dea. Mr. Amaniel Willis, \$40—Rev. Asa Rand, \$35, 75 00 Dr. Edward Reynolds, \$3—Dr. John Jeffries, \$3, 6 00 Mr. Charles Tappan, \$10—Dea. Daniel Noyes, \$5, 15 00 Rev. Edw. Beocher, \$5—Rev. T. H. Skinner, \$5

Rochtry.—A Friead, Ander Wm. Fierce, \$2, 20 00 Rev. Edw. Beocher, \$5—Rev. T. H. Skinner, \$30 00 Reveburyport—Rev. L. F. Dimmick, 20 00 New Stork Stought St

Neubrypport—Rev. Lev. L. F. Dimmick,
New Fork city—Mr. J. Brown, \$10-and
Mr. R. Lockwood, \$2,
Albuny, N. Y.—Harmanus Bleecker, Esq. \$4and Mr. Erastus Corning, \$20, 12 00

Attam, N. Y.—Harmanus Bleecker, Esq. \$4—and Mr. Erastus Corning, \$20, Wethersfield, CL.—Hon. Martin Wells, 10 00 Legislature of New-Jersey, for Reports, 50 00 Cash for Reports, \$5,—for do. from Mr. C. \$1, 50 6 50 CHARLES CLEVELARD, Treasurer, No. 43, Market Street, Boston.

N. B.—Two Dollars annually constitutes a member of the Society; \$30 at one time a member for life; \$10 annu-ally constitutes a Director, and \$100 at one time, a Direc-tor for life.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. IMPROVED DISCIPLINE FOR BOYS.

The writer of this having visited by invitation of the Directors, the Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, at South Boston, was so struck with the admirable management and the practical results of the system, that he cannot resist a desire to bring it to the notice of the pub-lic, in the hope that it will be countenanced and cherished as one of the most important and useful establishments of our land.

Without seeing its operation, the very nature and objects of the system will convince any one that if its practical execution should equal its theoretical merits, it must have a most favourable of the order on the system of the order of the order. ble effect on the morals and character of the community. The youth of populous cities are pe-cularly exposed to crime, many of them are almost driven to it by necessity. A portion of them are without parents or natural friends; others are in a still worse condition, having parents tho by precept and example encourage vicious courses; and some, perhaps not a few, are the instruments of more guilty fathers and mothers, who profit of the depredation committed

mothers, who profit of the depredation committed by their children.

These unhappy little victims of neglect, or shameful abuse of authority, are hardly proper subjects of punishment—their offences are not their own—they have never been taught the laws of God or man, or if they have, it has been only that they may despise them.

If any punishment should be inflicted, the rod of the master would be more suitable than the

of the master would be more suitable than the prison where their bodies and minds will be change but that of distortion and disease. What more terrible than to immure in the physically and morally foul apartments of a jail, a child of eight or ten years of age, without means of instruction or information, and then to turn him into the world with an atmosphere about him which will repel every thing fitted to purify his body or his soul! Is it not certain that such an outcast will return to his wallowing, and accumulate filth and crime, till he has become fit for the state prison or the gallows?

How deeply does it concern the community to take these little creatures by the hand, when they shall have committed the first offencewithdraw them from contamination and guiltprovide the means of industry and education soften their minds to the reception of moral and religious truth-and gradually, by gentle treatment and wholesome discipline, lure them into habits of order, truth and honesty. Is there any greater duty in a Christian country than this? Is it not plucking brands from the burning, and saving souls from death? Is it not the cheapest and the best way of preserving the peace and tranquillity of the community, and guarding the ruits of industry?

If of an hundred vagrant boys and girls, thrown nto the streets of a city to beg and steal, one half the number shall be taught to ablior the ways of sin, and become honest, industrious, useful zens, is not more good done than if, after a long course of profligacy and crime, they should all come to the gallows? Surely the sublic must be alive to this subject—and it is matter of aston-ishment that until within a year or two, no measures have been taken to look into this great aflair, and adopt some plan which shall lessen if not cure the enormous evil of juvenile punishment without reformation.

But, thanks to the wise and vigilant administration of our City Government, a system is now established, sanctioned by the Legislature, which promises a certain and a radical cure.

I wish every officer of our Government, every member of our Legislature, and every intelli gent citizen of Boston, could have been present at the scene which I lately witnessed at South

We first saw the boys, in the whole about 80, distributed in groups in different apartments, all diligently employed in some useful handicraft— cheerful & busy, in their working clothes, and uner the superintendence of one of their number who acted as monitor. The girls, about 15, were at work by themselves, under a woman teaching them to sew. After a walk about the grounds, we returned to the house, and found all the boys with their frugal dress suits on, ready for exam ination by the superintendent—they marched into the school-room in military order, like young recruits-perfectly clean, and in a plain uniform made at the house, consisting of a jockey, blue jacket and white trowsers, the cost of a suit beg but one dollar. In this examination I could see nothing differ-

ent from what takes place at our common schools. In geography, grammar, minor arithmetic, they seemed to me to answer as well-in the elements of religion and morals they appeared to have been instructed. They followed the master in one or two simple hymns, in a low voice, literally making a concord of sweet sounds. And at a signal they fell upon their knees in the most perfect order, and made regular responses to a part of the church service performed by the Rev.Mr. Wells, of the Episcopal clergy, who is instructmost interesting establishment. And there nev-er was a man whom gentleness, firmneses, zeal and enthusiasm in a good cause, better qualifi-

ed to do this great service to the public.

After this, we resorted to the Gymnasium, and sure I am that no boys from the best schools in our city could have shown more heart, in their merry gambols—so that after this scene, and seeing them at table with their generous and wholesome food, which they attacked as boys should do, it was apparent that this mighty change in their condition was produced without any of that austerity which sometimes kills in the attempt to cure.

I came away delighted with this-prison shall I call it? No-school of reformation, for such it is, and ought to be for such subjects.

Here is practical ground to go upon—vice is checked in the bud—the tender plant is straitened, and grows into a tree, and will bear fruit, possibly even an hundred fold—crime is forgotten-a new nature is formed, or new habis created, and I am much mistaken if society does not feel the benefit in the diminution of offerders. am not so sanguine as to suppose that every one I am not so sanguine as to suppose that early one of these reclaimed young sinners, will continue in the ways of well doing, when allowed to go at large—but I. do believe that as many will go from this school to the workshop—the shrouds or the plough, with as good disposition and as honest hearts, as will (of the same class of boys) from

any other school.

Persevere, then, fathers of the city, in maintaining this holy refuge from crime and other des truction—and you, the teacher, guardien, father of this once wretched, now happy family of chil-dren, rest not from your labours in this glorious vineyard, for verily you shall have your feward.

FOREIGN.

REMARKABLE SPIRIT OF INQUIRY AMONG THE JEWS IN POLAND.

In our last we quoted a paragraph from the London Standard, stating that "a majority of the Polish Jews already recognize the spiritual character of Christ, and half confess a Trinity, merely doubting or denying, historically, as to the fact of our Lord being the appointed Media-tor." While we suspect this language is 100 strong, there are facts within our knowledge which convince us that the moral condition of the Polish Jews is essentially improving. The Journals of Messrs. Hoff, Becker and Mietsohn, which we find in the London Jewish Expositor for May, contain many interesting particulars concerning them, some of which are presented in the following abstract.—N. Y. Obs.

At Radom, Mr. Hoff was visited by several

Jews, to whom he spoke earnestly on the demands of the law. Their consciences being convinced, they agreed to what was stated, & acknowledged their want of a Redeemer. On another occasion he preached a missionary sermon at the Lutheran Chapel, which was crowded with Jews and Christians. Late in the evening, three Jews called to converse with him on the truths of Christianity, one of whom, an old man, appeared to be deeply interested. When his companions said they must go, he remarked that he should be willing to remain all night.

At Lublin, he gave to some Jews a number of Tracts. " By this means (he remarks) our arrial was made known, and thus our room became besieged by Jews, so that we were obliged to or, and to allow only a certain number to enter at a time. A large number of tracts were distributed."

The next day he was visited by an old Jewish acquaintance, who communicated some inter-esting statements concerning what had happened in favor of Christianity among the Jews in that

On the third day, a Jew, apparently sincere, called at his room, and after some conversation retired, taking with him a copy of the Jewish-German translation of Isaiah. On reaching home, he spoke to his father-in-law of the fine transla-tion he had received, and directed his attention to the fifty-third chapter, "Who hath believed our report," &c. The old man perused it, and it seemed to make a deep impression on him. When asked his opinion about it, he said, "The prophet speaks of a person who shall come, be rejected and despised, but who shall neverthe-less be the Redeemer from sin." After having given this natural exposition of the chapter, the old man became very uneasy, exclaiming, "This is a difficult matter;" adding, "it is quite favorable to the Christians." Then he asked his son-in-law what we, the Missionaries, said on the chapter? The latter observed that we expounded it the same way be had done. ed it the same way he had done. The old man confessed he could not contradict the assertions deduced from this chapter; but he added, " Perhaps the Missionaries have purposely made a wrong translation." It was then proposed that they should compare it with the original: this they did, and the result was, the true translation d and the expo old man then became more uneasy, but at length took refuge in the Commentary of Rashi. After a critical examination, however, of the chapter, the ill-grounded explanation of Rashi contribu ted only to confirm the old man in our view of the chapter, and he pronounced Rashi's explana-

tion to be wrong.

We have great reason for gratitude to Almighty God, for the success which we have had with the Jews here. In no place have we found them so disposed to hear us. We may hope, as-suredly, that the knowledge of the Lord their Redeemer is approaching them.

JEWS IN BAVARIA.

The Rev. J. C. Reichardt estimates the number of Jews in Bavaria at 53,402; who, he says, are more enlightened than in any other land, and are on the whole not unfavorable to Christianity.

There are found here many Jews, who, under conviction of their own insufficiency, and the in-sufficiency of the ground on which they had hith-erto been building, feel a hunger and a thirst, after the righteousness of God, and a hearty desire that their souls may be at peace with him. of this class, whom I found really enjoying reli-gious conversations, and the acquisition of German Bibles, which they were very anxious to pos-sess, asserted that they themselves wished to become Christians, and that many of their friends and acquaintances had often expressed an equal desire. In Bavaria it is, indeed, not uncommon for Jews to turn Christians; but however pleasing this circumstance may appear, it is to be la-mented that the Gospel, as the power of God un-to salvation, has not been so inwardly effectual on the hearts of these new converts as one could

One convert, however, a young minister in the Protestant church, whom I had the pleasure of meeting unexpectedly, I can happily state, is a truly pious man, and a very zealous promoter of the gos, of among his brethren the Jews, and a-mong Christians. His father, a very respectable Jewish merchant, had sent him to the University, wishing him to become a physician, but during his studies his mind was directed to think most seriously about religion, and he commenced attending regularly the divinity lectures, in order to prepare himself for the ministry. This important change, and new course of life, hadnot

er, task master, chaplain, every thing in this | the least influence on his father to lesson his affection toward him; but on the contrary, he cor tinued to support his son during his academical years, and has ever since, with the rest of his family, even after his baptism and entering the ninistry; nor has be ceased to live with him on the most friendly terms.

REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.

The London Jewish Expositor contains letters from Mr. Wolff as late as March 7th, at which time he was in the island of Cephalonia, being about to proceed to Corfu and Alexandria, to

which latter place his lady had already gone.
[N. Y. Obs. He says:-"I have been in many dangers Our ship was wrecked, and I arrived here with an American gentleman, Mr. Miller, in a ship without a mast. We were pursued by pirates, and the Arabs at Navarin fired on our beat. I thank God that my lady was not with me in these

INDIA.

Dr. Carey's Letters to Robert Ralston, Esq. dated December 31, 1927.

MY DEAR SIR,-I received your kind letter by Mr. Blackie, and request you to receive my hear-ty thanks for the same. Through the great mer-cy of God I am still among the living, and am hitherto enabled to engage in some measure in the work of God. The translation of the Sacred Scriptures into the languages of the East, is the work which has from the commencement of the Mission most of all occupied my time and atten-tion, and I bless God that this work has, in sev-eral successive editions, been so corrected, that I can leave it to the Indian Churches, so far as regards the leading and principle languages of this country, with some degree of confidence. The work of conversion has been carried on more or less in most parts of the country, and churches are formed in various places; some of these churches are in our connection, and some in that of other Christian denominations: I rejoice to say that the different denominations of Christians, with one or two trifling exceptions, are of one heart in their exertions, and rejoice in each other's success.

The bearer of this is the Rev. Mr. Swan, who was Professor of Divinity in the Serampore College; he has resigned his situation, and is re-turning with his family to Europe. I greatly re-gret his departure from us, for he is truly a man of God. Sister Swan is also one of the excellent of the earth. I have no doubt but they will be received by the Brethren in America in a hospitable and kind manner. I believe they intend to take the very first opportunity of leaving America for Liverpool or Edinburgh.

The very encouraging accounts of your mis-Herald, a copy of which is kindly sent regularly to me by some kind friend, unknown, are very exhilirating. I trust I have read them with thankfulness, and feel a lively interest in all the details.

I have had some severe attacks of illness from time to time, but am now, through mercy, in good health, a cold excepted. I am sixty-six years of age, and cannot exert myself as y; but hitherto goodness and mercy have follow-

I have the pleasure of subscribing myself yours flectionately in our Lord Jesus. W. Carey. affectionately in our Lord Jesus.

Latest from the Ceylon Mission. - A letter to a friend of ours from the Rev. Miron Winslow, dated Oodooville, (Ceylon,) January 7, 1828, states that the missionaries were all in comfortable health, but more or less affected by their labors and the heat of the climate. "In the Marie we continue to have some encouragement that our work is not in vain in the Lord, though its progress is slow. The number of natives admitted to the church scarcely exceeds 100; and tho a number wish for admission, we shall not proba-bly receive more than 16 or 18 for two or three months to come. These are to be admitted on the 24th inst.—The Seminary is doing as well as could be expected. The students make good progress in mathematics, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, &c., and have made some attainments in geography and astronomy. The first class are to leave next September. The number now in the Seminary is 67. In the Preparatory School there are 100, and in the Female Central School, 27. Our Common Schools are 93 in number, containing 9,311 boys and 982 girls. The expense of all these [Common Schools] the last year was about \$2,500; and of our Boarding Establishments, more than \$3000, aside from buildings &c. &c. But the good done is abundantly proportioned to the expense. To teach this degrad-ed population even to read, and then to give them Scriptures,—what a light is poured in upon ? Heathenism will flee before it."

Comparing this statement with the last accounts contained in the Missionary Herald, da-ted four months previous, it appears that during and that 568 pupils had been added to the Common Schools, besides several to the Seminary and Preparatory School. The whole number now under instruction, is 4,487.—N. Y. Obs.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CHESHIRE CONFERENCE.

The Cheshire Conference of Churches held its semi-annual meeting at Chesterfield, June 10th, 1928. It was opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. with an able and appropriate sermon by the Rev. E. Coleman, from Matth. 16: 3. "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

Nineteen churches were represented at this meeting; and from the narratives given of the state of religion, it appeared 1. That several of the churches had been greatly blessed with revivals of religion, during the past year. 2. That others had experienced some tokens for good.
3. That 7 of the churches are without stated pastors. 4. That Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools are taking a deeper hold on the affections of all who wish well to the cause of Christ than in any former year: that these institutions are flourish ing in a high degree; and that many teachers and pupils will have cause to bless God forever for the result of these instructions. 5. That ardent spirits are becoming "contraband goods," and that the friends of temperance are exerting a ve-ry salutary influence in "casting out these demons," and bringing people "to their right mind." 6. That the cause of missions and Bible Societies is greatly advancing; but, that 7; there is no special revival of religion at present in any of the churches connected with the Conference; And 8th, that there is great need for all the friends of Christ to pray more fervently, and act more efficiently, for the promotion of Zion's

prosperity.

Four sermons were preached in different parts of the town, in the evening by Messre. Sabin, Everett, Barstow, and Gerould, at which good attention was given to religious instruction. In the morning of June 11th, a public prayer meet-ing was attended in the Academy; at which the

Rev. Mr. Bennett made an address.

At 9 o'clock, A. M. devotional exercises were performed, and the Rev. Messrs. Everer, Rockwood and Rich gave public addresses.

At two o'clock, P. M. the Rev. Mr. Smith of

Castleton, Vt. preached a public lecture from

1. Samuel 14: 6. "There is no restraint to the Lord, to save by many or by few." The com-munion was attended, at which the Rev. Messrs. Rockwood and Newell officiated. Afterward a collection of \$11, 76 was taken up to aid destitute

churches.
But there was one object, which claimed the attention of the Conference, and from which the best results are expected; the formation of a Sab-bath School Union for Cheshire County. A Society was formed and a Constitution adopted.

PISCATAQUA GONFERENCE.

The Piscataqua Conference of Churches held its Annual Meeting at Portsmouth, N. H. on the 17th, and 18th June. The conference was osed of 10 ministers, and 20 delegates from composed of 10 ministers, and 20 delegates from 15 churches.

It was voted that a collection be taken in all

he churches belonging to the Conference to aid

the feeble churches.

It was also resolved, that this Conference de most cordially approve of the recent measures to promote the observance of the Christian Sabbath, specially of the formation of the General Union organized in May list, in the city of N. York. public services of the occasion, were three Ser-nons from the Rev. Messrs. Cummings, Wisner of Boston, and Willey. A prayer meeting on Wednesday morning, and the whole closed by the administration of the Lord's Supper, at which ln view of the state of religion in this vicinity.

as well as some other sections of our Zion, whave just cause both to mourn and to rejoice. We have occasion to mourn that so many of the churches of Christ among us are without the stated and habitual administration of Gospel ordinances, but are left the most of the tin sheep having no shepherd.

We have occasion to mourn also that in so many of our churches favored with the joyful sound of the Gospel from sabbath to sabbath, the graces of the Spirit seem to languish, and are ready to die;—that a spirit of fervent, & persevering, and believing prayer no more extensively prevails, and that so many of the professed followers of the Lamb are no more active in the cause of their blessed Lord and Master.—But while for these, as well as other erils we mourn, there is just oc casion for holy joy in view of the goodness and loving kindness of the Lord. On some of our churches, since the last meeting of this confer-ence, he has shid down the gracious influences of his Holy Spiri. Saints have been quickened and made more nithful to Christ and to souls. and made more jutiful to Curis and They have manifested, by the grace of God oper-ating on their heirts, more selfdenial, or a dispo-sition to make personal sacrifices for the purpose of advancing the kingdom of our Lord. Sinners also, in several ofour congregations, have been made to feel theirguilt, repent of their sins, and believe in the Savour. And even now, the anxious inquiry is mide by many "What shall we do to be saved?" One new church has been organized and two pastors have been settled under circumstances peculiarly encouraging to the friends of Zion. Sabbath schools and Bible Ulasses have been formed, and others enlarged,

during the season past.
The Bible also has been given to the poor and destitute, accompanied, in some signal instances with the special blassing of God. Those crying sins, of our Lant, Intemperance and Sabbath breaking, have not only excited the attention of the churches, but are calling forth their prayers and efforts to present their alarming progress.—
And blessed be God, these efforts have not been altogether in vain.—N. H. Obs.

Foreign Mission Society .- On the evening of Wednesday, the Eastern Auxiliary Foreign Mis-sion Society of Rockingham County, held its an-nuall meeting, which was very fully attended. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Bouton of Concord in moving, and by the Rev. Dr. Church in seconding he acceptance of the report of the Executive Committee; also by Rev. Mr. Rand in moving, & Rev. Mr. Wisner in seconding the following resolution. "Considering the facilities of the American Board to spread the gospel among the heathen, and the fields of usefuless which are opening before them, resolved that we ought greatly to increrse our efforts to assist them." A bout \$70 dollars have been con-tributed by this Society the past year.

MAINE.

ANNIVERSARIES IN GORHAM. [Abridged from the Mirror.]

THE MAINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY Held their 21st annual meeting in Gorham, the 25th inst. The public exercises commenced at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. D. Thurston led in prayer. The report of the Trustees was read by the Cor. Sec., Rev. Dr. Gillet. The Hon. A. K. Parris then in roduced the following reso lution, which was seconded by Rev.D. Campbell.
Resolved—That the report of the Trustees be

cepted and printe The Rev. Mr. Peters, Cor. Sec. A. H. M., S., introduced the next resolution, which was secnded by the Rev. Mr. Bruen, of New-York.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Society be expressed to those individuals & societies, that have

contributed in aid of their funds the past year. The movers and seconders of the motions sus-tained them by addresses, which were calculated to touch the hearts and consciences of a Chris-

tian audience. At 3 o'clock, P. M. a sermon was delivered before the Society, by Rev. Asa Cummings, Port-land, followed by a collection in aid of its funds. Text 2d Chronicles xiv: 11. Help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on thee, and in thy name

we go out against this multitude.

On the whole, the late anniversary of the M. M. S. was one of no ordinary interest. There M. S. was one of no ordinary interest. There seemed to be a lifesgiving impulse, spread over all the exercises. It was felt, that the time had come for action, for vigorous, untiring action. Who did not feelalmost ashamed he had done o little in this sacred cause?

MAINE BRANCH OF THE AM. ED. SOCIETY. This Society held its annual meeting on Wedesday afternoon. The report was read by Rev. Benj. Tappan, Secretary of the Society. The Annual Sermon was preached by Rev. Absalom Peters, of New-York, from Acts ix: 6. Lord, chat will thou have me to do?

PORTLAND TRACT SOCIETY.

The fourteenth annual meeting of this Socie-ty was held on Friday evening, Jone 20. After electing the Officers for the ensuing year—the Secretary of the American Tract Society at Boston, who was present, stated that a special application had been made, by the American Tract Society at New-York, to its branch at Boston for a vigorous co-operation in extending the circulation of Tracts beyond the Alleghany mountains—an enterprise in which they were now about to engage in earnest, and that for this purpose they were in need of large donations from individuals & Auxiliary Societies. Whereupon, it was voted-that this Society remit to the Am. Tract Soc., Boston, thirty-three and a third pr. cent of the funds which they collect the coming year. A vote was also passed to adjourn this meeting

to Monday evening, June 23.
Monday evening, June 23, the Society met according to adjournment.

The President of the Society, Dea. And Coe, took the chair.

After an appropriate piece of music te meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. B. EWisner of Boston. The President then read the Report. On motion of W. Storer, Esq. seconded by

On motion of W. Storer, Say, second by Dea. L. Cutter, the report was accepted On motion of Mr. Ornan Eastman, Scretary of the American Tract Society, at Bosin, seconded by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Alna, Resolved—That this meeting view with much

satisfaction the efforts now making by the American Tract Society and its Branches and Auxiliaries to disseminate the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as the Redeemer of sinners by means of religious Tracts, and that we will as far as practicable, aid in this impor-

On motion of Rev. Mr. Bouton of Cancord, N. H. seconded by Rev. Mr. Wisner, of Boston, Resolved—That we esteem it a high Christian privilege to engage in the universal distribution of religious Tracts.

The meeting was addressed with much effect by those who moved and seconded the resolutions

Extract from the Report.
The Portland Tract Society, whose Anniver sary we celebrate this evening, is enrolled among the first Tract Societies that were organized in New-England. It has now been in operation fourteen years. During the first year the Treas urer received and paid for Tracts, fifty dollars during the second year seventy-two dollars. The average amount per year has been upwards of fifty dollars, making in fourteen years, seven hundred and twenty-one dollars. During the same period the Society has distributed seven hundred & twenty-one thousand pages of Tracts.

SOMERSET CONFERENCE, ME.

The Somerset Conference of Churches met at Rev. Mr. Tucker's House in Madison, on the Twelve Churches, out of 17th and 18th inst. the fourteen connected with the conference were represented. Delegates were present also, from Penobscot, Kennebec, and Cumberland Conferences. Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock, a Prayer Meeting was held at the Meeting-house. At nine, the public exercises of the Conference commenced with singing, which was followed by prayer, offered by Rev. Mr. Williams. The Report of the State of the Churches, was then exhibited by Rev. Mr. Hardy. From this report, it appeared that in Moscow, where a cart of the Ringham Church resides, and also in part of the Bingham Church resides, and also in Industry, there are pleasing indications of the presence, and effectual influences of the Holy spirit. In the latter place, about 20, it is thought have recently obtained hope of an interest in the pardoning mercy of a Saviour. In Norridgewock, Broomfield, Strong and Phillips, there have been few cases of hopeful conversion the year past and some in each of these places are now an according to the salvation of their souls.—The 3 former Churches have settled Ministers who preach with them three-fourths of the time. The latter has preaching half the time, though no settled Minister. Three others have settled Ministers, who labor with them half the time, which makes settled ministers in the County. Within the and some in each of these places are now anxious 6 settled ministers in the County. Within the limits of the Anson Church, which has preaching one fourth of the time, there have been 2 or 3 instances of hopeful conversion; one has been added to the Church. To the Church in Bloomfield 2 have been added.—To the Church in Norridgewock 5. To the Church in Bingham 9. To the Church in Industry 4. To the Church in Solon 10.—In connexion with most of these Churches, Sunday Schools have been in-stituted, a number of which are furnished with

libraries, and to some extent. Bible Classes, are libraries, and to some extent, Bible Classes, are, in operation. The concert for prayer is generally attended.

The whole number comprising the Churshes in this County is 447. The additions during the past year have been 37. We have great reason to praise the Lord for what he has done and is still doing for us. We ask an interest in the prayers of all the true friends of the church.

The Conference then adjourned to 2 check.

The Conference then adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. to give place to an adjourned meeting of the Somerset Bible Society. This Society open-ed by prayer from Rev. Mr. Tucker, the Vice President, who was followed by an address from Rev. Mr. Fargo. In view of the wants of the County as disclosed by the report of the Trustees, The Society Resolved, that, as soon as may be, they will supply every destitute family in the County, with at least, one copy of the Scriptures. This Resolution offered by Calvin Seldin, Esq. was supported by an animated address, which he closed by proposing, that five subscription papers be immediately opened, viz. one of 10 dollars to each subscriber, another, a find lars. pers be immediately opened, viz. one of 10 dollars to each subscriber, another of 5 dollars, another of 3 dollars, another of 2 dollars, and an other of 1, payable in 30 days, and, saying, that be would, with his own name, head all these subscriptions, provided nine other names should be found upon each paper. Several of them were nearly filled up in a few moments. The females immediately subscribed a sum sufficient to snpply more than 50 families with a copy of the New-Testament. In the afternoon, Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Rogers from the Kennebec Conference. Rev. Mr. Tucker, delivered a Pastoral Address, and Rev. Mr. Holt preached a Sermon from Matthew 15, 13. After which, the Conference, came around the Table of their Lord and Master, to commemorate his love, and his death as a sacrifice for sih. The services of the communion were performed by Rev. Messrs. Jones and Williams.

CHEROKEE NATION.

New Echola, Cherokee Nation, October 11, 1827 In General Council Convened.

TO GENERALS JOHN COCKE, GEO. L. DAVIDSON AND ALEXANDER GRAY. (U. S. Commissioners.) FRIENDS AND BROTHERS-Your Communication of the 4th inst. together with a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War shewing the objects of your appointment, and also your proposi-tions to purchase from us a tract of land, containne about five hundred and four thousand acres, ordering on the state of North Carolina, for the use and benefit of that state; and likewise as use and benefit of that state; and likewise as much land as would be necessary for a canal to connect the Hiwassee and Connasaga with each other, were received on the 9th inst. through your Secretary, Mr. James R. Cocke; and in compliance with your request, we have bestowed our early attention to the subject, and return you this reply; that the representatives of this nation in concluding the treaty of 1819, surveyed the past and present condition of their Nation, and, with a deliberate and serious consideration, look ed to its future destiny, and solemly pledged themselves in General Council, that they would never dispose of one foot more of land again.This sentiment and determination have been repeatedly declared to the Agents and Commission ers of the United States, as well as to our Political Father, the President of the United States: but it appears that our brethren of the bordering states would not willingly believe that the deter-mination was made in soberness, and that the sentiment has been expressed with an unchangable sincerity of heart, or why should they have so often and so urgently applied to the President and Congress for appropriations to hold Treaties with us on the subject? Surely our white brethren of the States who surround our small Territo-

ry possess too much magnanimity and charity of heart to disregard our unwillinguess to part with our homes, the land of our birth, in order that their own aggrandizement may be raised upon the ruin and destruction of ourselves and our posterity!—The Cherokee Nation with great liberality have made cession after cession for the accommodation and extension of your states, and we had flattered ourselves that they, with the principle of liberality, would now have been silent on the subject of procuring further cessions from us,

We will now repeat again to you what has often been told to other Commissioners of the Unnited States, that the Cherokee Nation has no more land to dispose of, and that we cannot accade to your propositions.—Therefore we do not deem it necessary to appoint Agents for the purpose of negotiating a Treaty with you on the subject, for the two-fold object proposed. In giving you this definitive reply, we do it with consideration and respect, uninfluenced by any individual, but solely with the view of maintaining the interest of our nation

With great respect, we are politically your

friends and brethren.
Signed by John Ross, President, & 12 members of the National Committee; and Major Ridge, Speaker, and 31 members of the National Coun-

The Editor of the Georgia Statesman, speaking upon what we had formerly said respecting the right of the Cherokees to the lands now in their possession, on the ground of occupancy, ob-serves, "Strolling over a country is somewhat different from a permanent occupancy." Query. What kind of occupancy have those who never even strolled over a country?—Phenix.

CHEROKEE LAWS.

The following law of the National Council, in late number of the Phænix, while it shows how far they are in advance of their civilized neighbors in theirendeavors to arrest the progress of intemperance and its kindred vices, at the same time furnishes wholesome reproof to our Legislatures and Courts of Justice for suffering their very Halls to be surrounded by those whose rocation it is to furnish the means of reducing their fellow men many grades below the brute creation. A march to rapid, from the unrestrained barbarism of the savage, to the rule and order of civilized and Christian life, as is here exhibited, is without a parallel perhaps in the history

of nations. New Town, Nov. 3, 1822 .- Whereas, the great variety of vices emanate from dissipation, particularly from intoxication, and gaming at cards which are so prevalent at public places, the na-tional committee and council, seeking the true interest and happiness of their people, have maturely taken this growing evil into their serious consideration, and being fully convinced that no nation of people can prosper and flourish or be-come magnanimous in character, the basis of whose laws are not founded upon virtue and istice; therefore to suppress, as much as poble, those demoralizing babits which were into

duced by foreign agency.

Resolved by the National Committee, That an person or persons whatsoever, who shall bring ordent spirits within three miles of the General Council House, or to any of the court houses within the several districts during the general council, or the sitting of the courts, and dispose of the same so as to intoxicate any person or pe sons whatsoever, the person or persons so offend-ing, shall forfeit his or their whiskey, the same to be destroyed; and be it further

Resolved, That gaming at cards is hereby strictly forbidden, and that any person or per-sons whatsoever, who shall game at cards in the Cherokee nation, such person or persons, so of fending, shall forfeit and pay a fine of twenty. five dollars; and further any person or persons whatsoever, who may or shall be found playing cards at any house, camp, or in the woods within three miles of the general council house or any of the court houses of the several districts, during the session of the general council or silting the district courts, such person or persons so of fending, shall forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars each, for every such offence; and that any person or persons whatsoever, who shall bring in the Cherokee nation and dispose of playing cards, such person or persons being convicted be-fore any of the judges, marshals, or light-horse, shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars for every pack of cards so sold; & it shall be the duty of the several judges, marshals and light horse companies to take cognizance of such offences and to enforce the above resolutions.

The Sabbath .- The Sabbath trumpet of the sles of the Pacific, and the voice of the Red men's council of the wilderness, (as expressed it the following Resolve of the Cherokee Legislature) admonish us to remember the Sabbath day

to keep it Holy.

Resolved, That the business of the council, during its session, be suspended on the Sabbaths, and also, that the merchants, and pedlers, and mechanics at New Town, close the doors of the shops and suspend all business; and any person or persons violating this resolution shall for feit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars, to be col-lected for the benefit of the nation by the proper fficer.

REVIVALS

HANOVER PRESBYTERY, VIRGINIA.

We are informed, on good authority, that the Lord is at this time carrying on a work of grace in three congregations within the bounds of Han-over Presbytery.—In one of these more than fifty persons giving evidence of having passed from death unto life, have already been added to the church, and many others are inquiring what they must do, to be delivered from the power and curse of their apostacy from God, and to obtain eurse of their apostacy from God, and to obtain an inheritance among them who are sanctified by faith in Jesus Christ. A noiseless solemnity marks the progress of this work. In meetings for prayer and inquiry, which are crowded, there is, it is said, very little excitement of pas-sion, but a salemn stillnesse, did the silence sion, but a solemn stillnesss, like the silence midnight, evincing a deep and strong convic-tion of guilt and of the necessity of that charge which the Holy Spirit effects by the influence of divine truth. In another of the congregations to which we have

alluded above, there has been a spirit of inquiry and an increasing attention to religion since about the commencement of the year. Several, a few weeks ago, believed on the Lord Jesus Christ and were admitted to the communion of his church, among whom there are two or three gen tlemen whose influence in their profession whole talents and standing in society, will affort them the opportunity and the privilege of doing much to promote the cause of their Redeemer. In this congregation, the Holy Spirit, we are told, is now moving with power on the hearts many, who throng the meetings for religious quiry; and feeling as all ought to feel, that me is a great evil, are seeking and praying for salvation. A hundred or more are said to be in this A hundred or more are said to interesting state of mind, for whom no hope call

be indulged till they are reconciled to God.

In another congregation there were indicate of the presence of the Lord several months since in the growing attention to the means of grace and in the desire manifested by the people to ceive religious instruction. A few have been

admitted as me young ladies, God has been to see their tru sinners, and lea Mary, at the f The fruits of t ent not only in ing Christians, a record as an ed more genera young females Bible Society, of her own lab Bible to be gi they have con benevolence, it selves for the sa of industry, and cause of truth a on earth and t

beings rejoice.

There are of ported to us reval, which we do when its chara those, whom t ments in prom goodness and o Christian publi ford encourage in this Presbyt their luke-war ous faith in the believing—and promote his cal which he ever salvation of s

BOST

AMERICAN In the Recorder

count of the Annu tarly of a phillipic and sundry acts a asserts, that every and persecution gy are determined own creed, and pe tions to the end of notice these extrav be done to the best tack on our church matter briefly.

We assert, there of the Trust Deed shall be our object cate. In the first p electing their own p of the pew owners, an orthodox or eve the pews for the sup removing their pasto

In the second place tees? They are mad visiters, and see that are kept inviolate by of the pew owners, preacher into the hou fectual account, and forfeited. In the third place usually called a paris

Trust Deed expressly it leave them to poss perfect freedom, ante perfect freedom, anter There is no provision being resident in Behouse of worship or thouse of worship, are pose; and opening the on certain conditions, zefs, but do not compathat ne one will hire whole a preference for dom of every man's wand, though it may see that purchases nor he to give the church a real the conditions of a incurs. He is not soli incurs. incurs. Re is not sole power of another, with There is no concealment tions are arbitraril 3. No pew owner is i to an unwelcome prea He may sell when he it is true he incurs se of every commercial tr tainty hangs over eve owner desires to leave common liberty of ma portunity. And it will to say the least, to hav sures so unpopular, the vantage. Besides, the sion, which favors a d of his pew. It need i which might often crea sins pew, between the disons.—J. The pew holing a great influence on ling a pastor. It is to right to vote on the subj is to prevent upprinciple taking the right entirely ing preachers that they to say, that security ag-strong inducement for are inducements of imm to proceed counter to the

> tion and continuance o It may be further obs Trust Deed have a very ties of posterity, from a A Trust Deed, if it answ only secures an orthodo and even that may fail, if the church and the truste ism is Orthodoxy. But is secured in perpetual su

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are opposed to him.

animity and charity of willingness to part with our birth, in order than at may be raised upon of ourselves and our ee Nation with great ion after cession for the ion of your states, and s that they, with the prin-I now have been silent on further cessions from us, gain to you what has of ners of the Un Cherokee Nation has no and that we cannot ac-as.—Therefore we do not bint Agents for the pur-aty with you on the subect proposed. In giving we do it with considernenced by any individ-view of maintaining the

we are politically your

President, & 12 members ttee; and Major Ridge,

orgia Statesman, speakrmerly said respecting es to the lands now in round of occupancy, oba country is somewhat intoccupancy." Query have those who never itry?—Phenix.

E LAWS. he National Council, in enix, while it shows how of their civilized neigharrest the progress ired vices, at the same e reproof to our Legisla-ustice for suffering their nded by those whose roeans of reducing their below the brute crea

22.-Whereas, the great from dissipation n, and gaming at cards, at public places, the na-council, seeking the true of their people, have maully convinced that no osper and flourish or be-character, the basis of ded upon virtue and ress, as much as possi-abits which were intro-

the rule and order of

life, as is here exhib-

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al Committee, That any pever, who shall bring see miles of the General any of the court house icts during the general nicate any person or per-rson or persons so offend-their whiskey, the same

their whiskey, the same e it further ning at cards is hereby that any person or per-shall game at cards in the h person or persons, so of-and pay a fine of twenty-any person or persons or shall be found playing p, or in the woods within al council house or any of everal districts, during al council or sitting person or persons so of-pay a fine of fifty dolich offence; and that any seever, who shall bring inn and dispose of playing rsons being convicted bemarshals, or light-horse, nty-five dollars for every & it shall be the duty of the als and light horse companof such offences and to en-

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IVALS. SBYTERY, VIRGINIA. n good authority, that the carrying on a work of grace within the bounds of Hanone of these more than fifty nee of having passed from a lready been added to the are inquiring what livered from the power and y from God, and to obtain elivered from the them who are sanctified by A noiseless solemnity of this work. In meeting quiry, which are crowded, linesss, like the silence a deep and strong convicthe necessity of that change it effects by the influence of

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Lord several months since, in to the means of grace anifested by the people to re-

dmitted as members of the church. Within the | to purchase or hire a pew; or to keep his pew a single day; bounds of this congregation there is a school of young ladies, several of whom reside in the fam-ily of their worthy Pastor: and here the grace of God has been signally displayed in causing them to see their true characters in his sight as great sinners, and leading them to the cross, to sit, like Mary, at the feet of Jesus, to be taught of Him. The fruits of their conversion are already appar-The fruits of their conversion are already apparent not only in their serious deportment as growing Christians, but in other works which deserve a record as an example that ought to be followed more generally by older Christians. These young females have formed themselves into a Bible Society, each contributing from the avails of her own labor, a sum sufficient to purchase a Bible to be given to a destitute family. Thus they have commenced early in life the work of benevolence, in which they learn to deny themselves for the sake of doing good, and form habits selves for the sake of doing good, and form habits of industry, and contribute to the progress of the cause of truth and holiness, over which the church on earth and the church in heaven and all holy

There are other interesting facts credibly rea nere are other interesting facts creatily reported to us respecting the progress of this revival, which we do not now mention; as we hope, when its character is well known by its fruits, those, whom the Lord has honored, as instruments in promoting it, will, speak of his great goodness and of the triumphs of his grace to the Christian public. Enough has been told to afford encouragement—to encourage every church ford encouragement—to encourage every church in this Presbytery, and all others, to repent of their luke-warmness, to exercise a more vigorous faith in the promises of God, to call on Himbelieving—and to make corresponding efforts to promote his cause,—and the Lord will come and bless the means which he ever has blessed, and which he ever will bless in the conversion and salvation of sinners. Even so, Lony Jesus, come quickly. Richmond Vis.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1828

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

In the Recorder of June 20th, our readers had an ac-count of the Annual Meeting of this Society, and particu-larly of a phillipic of Judge Story against Trust Deeds, and sundry acts and purposes of orthodox tyranny. He asserts, that every man now feels the hand of oppression and persecution; and maintains that the evangelical elegy are determined to bind down the minds of men to their own creed, and perpetuate the bondage to future generations to the end of time. Were it not that the productions of men in high official stations are apt to be received with out examination, we should scarcely think it necessary to notice these extravagant assertions. But as mischief may be done to the best interests of the community by this at tack on our churches, we think it important to examine the

We assert, therefore, that the provisions and the objects of the Trust Deed system are grossly misunderstood. It shall be our object to explain them, as well as to vindi-cate. In the first place, what rights does a Trust Deed secure to a church? It secures to them, 1. The right of electing their own pastor, without asking the concurrence of the pew owners, as long as they use that power to elect an orthodox or evangelical man. 2. The right of taxing the pews for the support of the ministry. 3. The right of removing their pastor, without the concurrence of pew owners. We know not but every right secured to the church

s involved in these three.

In the second place, what rights are secured to the Trus tees? They are made a third party, to act as a board o visiters, and see that the provisions of the whole compact are kept inviolate by the other parties; to sustain the rights of the pew owners, and the rights of the church. If, for nstance, the church put an immoral man or a smooth preacher into the house, the trustees can call them to an efectual account, and declare their right of election to be

In the third place, what rights belong to those persons usually called a parish or society? What rights does the Trust Deed expressly secure to them; or what rights does it leave them to possess inviolate?-1. It leaves them at perfect freedom, antecedently, to become pew owners or not. There is no provision in the Trust Deed, that A, B, or C, being resident in Boston, shall purchase a pew in this use of worship or that. The original proprietors of a house of worship, are a company united for a special pur-pose; and opening their house for selling or letting news on certain conditions, they merely invite their fellow citizens, but do not compel them to come in. It is presumed that ne one will hire or purchase, unless he has on the whole a preference for that house. We believe in the freedom of every man's will, to act according to his preference; and, though it may seem incredible to Judge S., neither he that purchases nor he that refuses, is under any legal bond to give the church a reason or motive for his preference .-When a man purchases a pew, he knows or may know all the conditions of sale, and all the liabilities which he incurs. He is not sold like an African, into the absolute power of another, without his own knowledge or consent.

There is no concealment about the bargain; and no conditions are arbitrarily imposed, after the bargain is made 3. No pew owner is bound to keep his pew and pay taxes

to an unwelcome preacher, one day longer than he chooses He may sell when he desires it, if he can. In purchasing it is true he incurs some hazard of pecuniary loss, in circumstances that may possibly arise. But the same is true of every commercial transaction whatever; the same uncertainty hange over every human undertaking. If a pew ires to leave a house or a preacher, he has the common liberty of man to sell that he has, if there be opportunity. And it will never be for the interest of a church to say the least, to have their minister or any of their mea sures so unpopular, that their pews would not sell to advantage. Besides, the Trust Deed has an express provision, which favors a discontented pew owner in disposing of his pew. It need not be here explained; but it is one which might often create a competition for the purchase of the pew, between the deacons of the church and other persons.—I. The new holders are not between the deacons. The pew holders are not restricted from exerting a great influ nce on the question of electing or dismiss ing a pastor. It is true the church have the exclusive right to vote on the subject; and the object of this provision is to prevent upprincipled men, in strong party times, from taking the right entirely out of their hands, and introducing preachers that they should disapprove. We venture to say, that security against these occasions is the only strong inducement for adopting this system. But there are inducements of immense weight, to urge a church not to proceed counter to the views of the pew owners in general. Suppose a ministerial candidate is highly acceptable to the church, but the greater part of the pew owners are opposed to him. What church would proceed to tle a man in such circumstances? What minister of the gospel could be willing to be settled? In this case, the church would wait and try other candidates. Thus, while the church secure an evangelical ministry in times of per-

It may be further observed, that the provisions of the Trust Deed have a very different bearing upon the liber ties of posterity, from a fund for the support of a minister. A Trust Deed, if it answer all the purposes expected of it, only secures an orthodox ministry in a particular house; and even that may fail, if in the course of " half a century" the church and the trustees happen to think that Unitarian-

il, by a resort to the privilege which is secured to them by

compact; on the other hand, the pew owners have almost

an unlimited influence on the church in regard to the elec-

tion and continuance of their ministers, in all ordinary

or to attend on the preaching; or to believe it without ev idence when he hears it. The man who voluntarily as sumes an obligation, to pay taxes for the support of the gospel, is bound we know, until he is released in a legal and honorable manner. And this is the very head and front of the Trust Deed's heinous offence. But where fund is pledged for the support of an orthodox minister and the hearers have no taxes to pay, there is a pecuniar motive which may induce people to come to the meeting or remain in it. This is a case far stronger than the other But Judge Story seems not to have made any distinction between them; and so has unwittingly combatted the shad w of danger in the Trust Deed, while every word has tremendous hearing upon his Unitarian friends at Brooklyn. They are "binding the ereed to the fund," and im sing both on the people by perpetual entail.

Our readers are now able to form a judgment on the our odious leading principles, which the Judge fancied h saw in the Trust Deed. If it contains the principle that the minority shall rule,' it is in a case where the majori ty has voluntarily conceded that right. Therefore it is no nore objectionable, than that the Legislature should rule the State, or Congress govern the whole Union .- If taxes those who are not represented in the imposing of the taxes, we reply, it taxes only those who have consented the burden, and who may be free of it at any hour.

But the Judge imputes to the orthodox a far more fermi lable sentiment: viz. 'That the Bible is not the rule of aith, and human reason ought not to examine the Bible or itself, but private judgment is put into the exclusive sare of the church, and every man must implicitly follow his apritual guide. Let not the learned Judge be alarm-ed? We have got no manacles yet rivetted on the minds of the people of Boston. We open a house and put in a minister, one who believes and preaches some definite principles; and we invite people to come in, and hear, and judge. But every person that hears, may go home and read his Bible, even a Unitarian version if he will, or a Unitarian commentary, and have none to molest him, or compel him to believe. - And let him not tremble for poserity. We expect the minds of future generations will be formed very much like our own: that they will not be convinced without light, or believe without evidence; and especially, that they would, with true republican spirit, be nore disposed to reject our favorite sentiments, in proortion as they should find us cramming them 'down their throats with the force of authority. It is even now too late for any denomination to propagate their faith by dogmatism; the attempt will be still more preposterous in the days of our children, as the light of the millenial glory ad-

The Agent of the Columbian College, D. C. acknowledges the receipt of several subscriptions from churches and individuals in the Western District of New-York, amounting to nearly \$1000, during eleven days succeeding the 24th of June. We notice with pleasure, that the prompt and liberal contributions to this object are no confined to the Baptist denomination; and although, we hope that the friends of Christ in that denomination will consider themselves pledged to sustain a College which may greatly advance the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom, we believe that other denominations would cheerfully contribute to the same object, rather than see it fail.

BAPTISTS IN GEORGIA.

The Baptist Convention of this State held their Seventh Anniversary at Monticello, May 2.-From their Circular Letter and Minutes, it appears that the brethren in Georgia are making happy progress in the things which are lovely and of good report. The following are objects of

attention.
To encourage the exertions of those, who may To encourage the exertions of those, who may conscient ously consider it their duty to form a fund for the education of pious young men called to the sacred ministry: To correspond with bodies of other religious denominations on topics of general interest to the Redeemer's kingdom, and to promote pious and useful education in the Baptist denomination.

The Church at Eatonton had volunteered to

afford support and instruction for one year, to any of their young ministering brethren, desirous of biblical and literary improvement.

The state of religion in Georgia is considered to be more flattering than in any former period. In several Associations, there had been copious outpourings of the Spirit. From a part of the Ministers present, 1960 were stated to have been haptized since the first of August last, and the whole number in the State was believed to be

The Treasurer's account exhibited the following amounts; but we of course omit the details: Education Fund, Mission Fund.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONN.

The Rev. Mr. Boyd was heard from the Amernion; when the

Voted, That the American Sunday School Union has our entire confidence and affection, and is hereby recommended to the prayers and the patronage of the churches in connection

with this Association.

The Rev. Mr. Bruen was heard in behalf of the General Union for promoting the observance of the Christian Sabbath; when the Association Voted, That we rejoice in the formation of the General Union, and heartily approve of the plan which it has adopted to preserve that holy day from profanation; and that it be recommend-

ed to all the churches and congregations in con-nection with this body, speedily to form associa-tions auxiliary to the General Union.

On a statement respecting the condition of our Noted, That the obligations of the American people to Africa, require us to use all proper efforts not only to promote the colonization, but the moral and intellectual improvement of the

coloured people of this country; and that it be recommended to the churches and congregations in our connection to pay some special attention The Rev. Mr. Wilbur was heard in behalf of the American Bible Class Society; when it was resolved, to recommend to the churches to co-op-erate with their Pastors in forming and cherish-ing Bible Classes, and to Bible Classes to become

auxiliary to the American Bible Class Society, and to report to it annually their state.

On a statement respecting the objects of the Temperate Society— Voted, That this Association approve the plan

of the American Temperate Society; that it re-commends the formation of Temperate Societies, in all our towns.

That it be recommended to the churches in this State to observe the fourth Wednesday of January, 1829, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, on account of the alarming prevalence of the vice of intemperance in our country.

Fourth of July .- In the approaching military celebrations of this day, it may be calculated, as usual, that besides the sundries of intemperance, profaneness, broken limbs, &c. from ten to twenthe church and the trustees happen to think that Unitarian-ism is Orthodoxy. But suppose a real orthodox ministry is secured in perpetual succession, no person is compelled in the chains of slavery.—Western Rec.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN VIRGINIA.

In one thing, the convention of Virginia differs from that of almost every other state, and it is this, that there is always a great effort made in behalf of the spiritual advantage of those among whom the convention is held. Let the meeting be where it will, in city, or in village, the pulpits are continually occupied, and it appears as if the conversion of souls was as much an object as the furtherance of the hospines of the convenient. as the furtherance of the business of the cor We observe that at the late convention of Virginia, there was a sermon every day—not only was the convention opened with a discourse, but every day we have on the journal a notice of the suspension of business for the purpose of attending Divine service and a sermon. Besides this, there is preaching every evening, and to-gether with Sunday, the pulpits of the different denominations of Christians are offered to the

denominations of Christians are offered to the clergy of the Episcopal Church and accepted.

The parochial reports are not as full as we desire.—Many of the clergy only mention the number of additions to the communion without specifying the whole number. As far as we have been able to gather from the imperfect accounts rendered, the number of baptisms have been 500 marriages 160-funerals 188-communicants 1222-Sunday Scholars 1118.

The Episcopal Convention of Maryland have adjourned, without being able to choose a Bishop of that State.

of that State.

Christ Church Sunday Schoool, Boston.—The 14th Annual Report of the Superintendent, is by Mr. Joseph W. Ingraham. 120 has been the average attendants. There are now 15 teachers; but more are needed. The mumber of books in the Library is about 325, besides many Maps and Engravings. The Missionary Box, in which the scholars deposit their little dopations, contained at the end of the year, \$9, 19; last year, \$5, 53. Whole amount in 7 years 10 months, \$38, 77. The object in teaching is to teach thoroughly rather than much, so that the pupil will be likely to retain what he learns. This is believed to have been one great cause of increasing the scholars, which in the last winter were 110, but before had not exceeded 60. The abolition of rewards has long been a principle in this school, and is now rapidly gaining in others. The method of instructing by pictures, is found to be useful and pleasing to the children; and so also is the study of Sacred Geography by the means of Maps. Another improvement in teaching, is the relating of stories to the children, in familiar language, rather than reading them.

THE SABBATH CAUSE.

The Sabbath. The following Resolutions were adopted by the Consociation at its recent session in Middlebury, Vt.

1st. Resolved, That the Consociation highly

approve of the object contemplated in the General Union for promoting the observance of the Christian Sabbath; that we fully concur in the measures adopted by said Union; and hereby give it our individual patronige, by signing its constitution and the pledge it proposes.

2d. Resolved, That the Ministers belonging

to this body, be requested to read the published Address to their respective Congregations, on ome convenient Sabbath, and that our churches be requested to take such order on this subject. as from its importance, they in their wisdom, shall judge to be best.

Capt. Whilmon Whilldin, of the Steam Boat Baltimore, has been offered hifty Dollans a Sab-bath for the season for the us of his Steamboat, for parties of pleasure, all expenses to be paid, all damages to be repaired, and himself not required to go in her—and he has Refused the offer, on the ground of the obligation of the fourth commandment; Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it Holy. In consequence of this refusal, he has received anonymous letters, threatening the withdrawment of the public patronage &c. There are those also who have actually (but a few) re-fused to go with him; but it is understood that the Captain remains firm.

A Good Example.-Wookey Wells, Esq. Collector of Canal Tolls, at Akron, Ohio, has resigned his office, to avoid violations of the Sabbath, by giving clearances to hoats on that day.

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

Staunton Bible Society, Va .- By the Spectator, we learn with great pleasure, that at the Four-teenth Annual Meeting of the Staunton Bible Society, held June 7th, 1929, the following resolution was unanimously adepted.

Resolved, That this society, relying upon the Divine blessing, will, as soon as practicable, furnish every destitute family in the county of Augusta, with a copy of the Ho'y Scriptures.

In this report the Managers state that this Society, during the fourteen years of its existence, has put in circulation one thousand eight hundred and forty-four copies of the Bible, and one thousand nine hu . lred and twenty-nine of the New

Two thousand and four hundred families were found destitute of the Bible in Philadelphia!— They have since been supplied.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf & Dumb. From the annual report of this Institution, presented on the 7th ult. it appears that the present number of pupils is 76, of whom 48 are males and 29 females. Of this number, 47 from Pennsylvania are supported by the bounty of the com-monwealth; one from N. Jersey, supported by that state; one is retained as a monitor; two females support themselves by their services in the Institution: 15 are supported by their friends; the remaining 8, in whole or part, on the private funds of the institution.

The corner stone for the new Meeting-house in Litchfield, Conn. was laid on Saturday, with appropriate religious exercises. More than two generations have passed off the stage since the old house was erected, and but one person, who was of age to assist in the erection of that house, is now alive among us to rejoice in the prosperity of this branch of the church, and assist in enlarging its borders.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

On Wednesday, June 18, Rev. ASA P. TENNY was ordained at Hebron, N. H. as Pastor over the Congrega-tional Churches of Hebron and Groton. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Powers, of Haverhill. On the 11th inst. at Steventown. N. Y. Mr. Edwards

A. Beach was ordained by the Presbytery of Troy, and installed pastor of the presbyterian church in that place. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Beman, of Troy.

The ordination of the Rev. John CROSRY, as Pastor of the Trinitarian Society in Castine, Mc. stook place on Wednesday last. The Rev. DAVID DANON was installed as Paster of the

Congregational Church and Society in Salisbury and Amesbury, on Wednesday last.

On 4th inst. Rev. E. W. Freenan was installed over First Baptist Church and Society in Lowell.—This reh was organized in 1826, consisting of 28 members; we numbers over 200 communicants.

Rev. Benner Tylen, D. D. who has recently received an unanimous call from the Second Congregational Churcl and Society in Portland, has returned them his answer a acceptance.

Mirror.

The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of Waterville, Maine, has formally accepted the presidency of the Columbian College, and is expected to enter upon the daties of his appointment early in the autumn.

SECULAR SUMMARY

FOREIGN.

The London Times of May 19, contains a copy from Hamburgh papers, of the Order of the day issued by the Emperor Nicholos at St. Petersbugh, after having reviewed his guard, and conducted them with the Empress and the Grand Duke Michael out of the Capital in the midst of the enthusiastic shouts of the soldiers and the people.

the enthusiastic shouts of the soldiers and the people.

The Emperor was to leave St. Petersburg, on the 7th of May, and to reach the army on the 18th at Ismael, of bloody memory. Orders had been previously issued for the passage of the Pruth and the Danube simultaneously, at o'clock in the morning of the 7th, when the troops were to begin sheir march immediately through the shortest road to Constantinople. A levy of two men out af every 500 in Russia, had been ordered; to meet every exigency arising from a prolongation of the war.

Attempts have been made without effect in Paris, to raise the means of fitting out a small naval force for the use of the Greeks. Lord Cochrane is said to be very reserved as to his future intention; and lives in retirement with his family near Paris.

Frame.—French papers of the 18th, received in Lon-don by Express, state that peace had been finally conclu-ded between France and Algiers, so that the expedition armed and collected by the former, could not be meant for the reduction of the latter. The suicides in Paris during the last year, are stated at

The suicides in Paris during the last year, are stated at 1265, of which 913 were occasioned by gaming.

Capital Punishments in England.—Three hundred and twenty-six persons were publicly executed in England, during the year 1827! Of all this number, it is stated very few knew how to read and write. How much does our country owe to her free schools and the good example of our fathers!

Our latters:

Dr. Macariney, the Anatomical Professor in Dublin, with about fifty other surgeons, have begun the patriotic work of surrendering up their bodies for dissection, by signing, with all due solemnity, an order to their respective executors to that effect.

The manufacture of sugar, from the beet, continues to flourish in France. It is stated that there are more than sixty manufactories for the purpose in that country. Three establishments of the kind were recently formed on a large

scale.

Mrs. Hannah More, at the age of 80, has been obliged to leave her residence at Barley Wood, near Bristol, where she had lived for about 30 years, in consequence of the ill conduct of her servants, many of whom had been in her service above twenty years. Mrs. More has taken up her abode at Clifton; and nothing but her strong mind could bear up against such an untoward occurrence. Mrs. M's banker first discovered the conduct of her servants.

Eighteen persons were tried at Cane Houtier the County of the servants.

M's banker first discovered the conduct of her servants. Eighteen persons were tried at Cape Hayti on the 6th ult. for piracy, five of whom (all of one family.) were condemned to be shot on the 28th. The father, on account of his advanced age (87) was reprieved.

A considerable quantity of counterfeit Haytien money, was lately sent to Port-au-Prince, frem New-York; but on its being detected, the vessel was seized and condemned, and the Agent, concerned in the transaction, condemned to be shot.

DOMESTIC.

The Hon. Albion K. Parris, Senator in Congress, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, in the place of Judge Preble, who is appointed a Commissioner for settling the northeastern boundary.

Paniel Rose, Esq. is appointed Land Agent for the state of Maine, in the place of Gen. Irish, who has resigned. Joel Miller, Esq. is appointed Warden of the Maine Infant Schools .- There are now in the city of N. York,

Infant Schools.—There are now in the city of N. York, three Infant Schools, containing about 100 scholars each. One is situated in Greene-street, one in Grand, and the other in Duane. Two of the number are under the patronage of the Public School Society. We understand that the highest expectations which had been formed of the usefulness of these institutions, are likely to be more than realized.

Common Schools.—A society in Connecticut has done much to turn public attention to the low condition of common schools. Gov. Tominson granted his aid to the cause in his late message. The Legislature have published the report of a committee with a hill probably to ascertain the opinions of the people. The hill provides for the appointment by the assembly of a superintendant of schools, with a salary; who is to adopt rules for their regulation, recommend or provide suitable books, diffuse general information, visit each county, furnish blank forms for returns, &c.

Improvements in New Haven.—It is stated that a new

Improvements in New Haven.—It is stated that a new Episcopal Church is to be exected on a lot which has been purchased for the purpose. The building of the new State House is progressing. The site of the State Hospital is not yet decided upon.

The Lace School, at Newport, continues to employ 500

The annual session of the Court of Errors for the County of Litchfield, Ct. was held last week.—Justices Hosmer, Peters, Lamman, and Daggett, on the bench. We are unable to give even a sketch of the questions which were brought up for final decision; with the exception of one which related to the validity of the testimony of an open, professed Universalist.—This was an appeal from a decision of Judge Peters, who decided that the testimony of such men, under oath, was good in law. Different decisions have been given in this state, and sustained in the higher court, and the precedent was considered good in this case. A new hearing however has been granted, and the cause will again the argued next spring.

Li. Co. Post.

The General Committee of Rochester, for the Greeks, have received from the several towns in the county of Monroe, contributions amounting to \$5500, 70. From other towns, \$2691, 47. Total amount, \$8492, 17. All the property which has been committed to their charge, has been forwarded to the Greek Committee in N. York.

Massachusetts in a bad way.—By a statement of the The annual session of the Court of Errors for the Coun

Massachusetts in a bad way.—By a statement of the State Treasurer of Massachusetts, it appears that the Commonwealth owed \$76,238, and that the cash in the Treasury was only \$4,364. The Treasurer states "that without an immediate supply, he must in a very few days be under the necessity of stopping payment."

A terrible hurricane was experienced at Falmouth, Pen-leton Co. Kentucky, on the 26th ult. It came on, with hunder, lightning & hail, late in the afternoon, increasing thunder, lightning & hail, late in the afternoon, increasing in violence, until nothing was found able to resist its force. The injury in the town was inconsiderable, compared with the damage sustained in the adjoining country. On six farms, not a building, of stone, or wood, was left standing entire. The roads were blocked up, & timber and live stock o a great amount destroyed, but only two human lives ost, as then ascertained. The width of its course at Falth was about six miles.

The city of Charleston, (S. C.) and suburbs have been free from a general alarm of fire, for a whole year, ending

June 10.

New-Hampshire State Prison.—The receipts of the New-Hampshire prison, for the last year, exceeded the disbursments, by the sum of \$145,60. The amount of sales in the year was a little more than \$12,000, of which \$9,351 were from the stone shop, \$2,452 from the smith's shop, and \$524 from the tailor's shop.

The annual report of the Superintendant of the New-Hampshire State Prison has been made. There is only a gain of \$145—which is far short of the apparent gain of last

rain of §145—which is far snort of the apparent gain of last cear; but this is owing to temporary causes. To some property being sold for less than the appraisement—to some extra expenses being incurred—to bad debts, &c.—So that it is difficult to know the exact profits of the Institution; but it is agreed they are more than they seem to be.

Indian Justice .- The Cherokee Phænix says, " At the Indian Justice.—The Cherokee Phoenx says, "At the last Circuit Court held in Hightower, three persons were convicted for stealing horses out of Carroll Co. and were sentenced to receive fifty lashes each." These persons, we are told, stole on the principhe of rendering evil for evil.—The Phoenix takes pleasure in recording this impartial proceeding of the Indian Court under the new constitution, and recommends the example to the white authorities of Georgia.

A practical lesson from the" School of Morality.". A practical lesson from the "School of Morality."

A man named Edward Knowlan, a laborer, at York, U. C. was shot on the night of the 4th inst, by a person of the name of Charles French. They had both been to the theatre, to see Tom & Jerry, and K. had insulted and provoked F.; it was after they left the theatre, that the deed was done, which, it is feared, will prove fatal to K. French has voluntarily surrendered himself.

The Editor of the Pensacola Gazette states that a ne-The Editor of the Pensacola Gazette states that a nergro man had been severely whipped in the Court House Yard, by the City Constable, and in the course of the same day the same individual received a second flogging by the same constable in the Market House. The person thus flogged is said to be a free negro man, and the editor of the Gazette has been informed that His Honour the Mayor of the city, had ordered the constable to whip him whenever this man made his appearance in Pensacola?

er this man made his appearance in Pensacoia:

Exeler Bank Robbers.—Two of the family of Briggs,
were apprehenhed in Newport on Wednesday last, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Exeter Bank.
On examination, a large sum of the Exeter bills was found
upon them. A messenger was despatched for further information, and the Briggs' held in custody.—Prov. pa.

\$3000 in counterfeit bills, on the Geneva, N. Y. Bank, were burned at the Police Office, Phila. on the 17th uit.

Longerity:—There are 17 men living in the town of New Haven, whose united ages amount to 1413 years. The average age of each individual is 83 years. In addition to these there are 27 men, whose united ages amount to 1971 years, and whose average age is 73 years. The average of the two together is about 77 years.—N. Haven Jour. Execution.—Learth W...

of the two together is about 77 years.—N. Haven Jour.

Execution.—Joseph Wear, was hung at Concord, N.C. on the 30th old. for the crime of kidnapping.

Hard Times for Rope Dancers.—Last week, Portsmeuth, N. H. was visited by a performer on the tight and slack rope, and a singer of songs, both of whom had performed in sundry theatres with success.—They exhibited here four nights, and went away \$50 the poorer for their visit, not withstanding liberal abatements in the rest of their Hall, &c. One of them, a foreigner, said, "A company is coming here from Salem—I pity for them. Poorest place ever I saw."—Portsmouth Obs.

We perceive by the latest papers from the city of New

We perceive by the latest papers from the city of New York, that the incendiaries who have been busy there for some time past, have not yet relinquished their efforts.— Their attempts to fire the city are renewed almost nightly.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES,

In this city, Mr. Benjamin Brown, to Miss Sarah H. Sumner; Mr. Samuel S. Lawrence, to Mrs. Eliza Prentiss; Mr. Hyman J. Smith, to Miss Hannah Quimby; Mr. John Parsy, to Miss Princilla Fellowes.

In Mediord, George Baker, M. D. of Lancaster, to Miss Emily Tidd, daughter of the late Jacob Tidd, Esq. In Framingham, Mr. James C. Odiorne, (of the firm of Geo. Odiorne & Son, Boston.) to Miss Susan Elizabeth Warsen.

In Esseg, Mr. Eli Sheldon, of Beverly, to Miss Clarissa Foster, of E.; Capt. William Wilton, of New-Bedford, to Miss Sally Proctor.

DEATHS,

DEATHS.

In this city, William, only child of Wm. & Mary Randall.
Deaths, reported at the Boston Health Office, last week
—Ann Wholham, 57 years—Reuben Chewer, 31—Eliza
Homer, 34—Eliza Morris, 22—Sarah Tucker, 44—Wm.
D. Cobb, 30-Bichard Peirce, 92—John Eaton, Jr. 49—
James Reweemb, 31; Mary Ann Barbadoes, 25—Phillip
Woodward, 65—Patience Woodward, 40—Josiah Copeland—Mary M'Curdy, 48—William McNamara, 38—
David Sprelacey, 34—Daniel Carter, 16—John Eliot, 48
—Wm. Johnson, 17—Eliza Stevens 27 years.
At Billerica, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Mr. Jacob Phelps, 42.
In Brighton, Frances Rabey Homer, 1 year, daughter
of J. P. Homer.—At Fitzwilliam, May 20th, Dea. Samuel
Griffin, 68.

In Brigaton, Frances Ramey Homer, I year, daughter of J. P. Homer.—At Fitzwilliam, May 20th, Dea. Samuel Griffin, 68.

In Deddam, Mrs. Anne, 58, wife of Mr. Thaddeus Mason.—In Nevthbridge, Mr. John Adams, 81.—In Grafton, Mr. Jehn Warren, 60.—In Springfield, Dr. Samuel Kingsbury, 46.—In Brookfield, Mr. Thomas Kennison, 104.—In Sterling, Mr. Moses Gerry, 74.—In Bolton, Oren Houghton, 27.—In Stoneham, Leonard, son of Mr. Thomas Williams, formerly of Pepperell, 20.—In Hingham, Capt. Charles W. Cushing, 61.—In Wiscasset, Mr. David Huntoon, 38.—In Salisbury, Mr. Jeremiah Eastman, 75.—In Gloucester, Mrs. Eltzabeth Day, 82.

In Keche, Mr. Wm. Lamson, 64; Mr. Thomas Y. Batchelder, 53; Mr. Geo. Lebourceau, 41.—In Sullivan, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Capt. Eliakum Nims, 69.

In Washington, Mrs. Ann M'Williams, wife of Dr. Alexander M'W., and daughter of Dr. Barton Tabbs, late of Maryland—Isabella Matilda, infant daughter of Samuel P. Walker, Esq.

In Washington City, Richard W. Mead, Esq.

At Sea, April 7, (lost overboard from sch. Planter, few days out frem Providence) a man, calling his name Wm. Curtis, of Charlestown, Mass.

Drowned, in Dunstable, Ms. 18th, inst., Mr. Thomae

Curtis, of Charlestown, Mass.

Drowned, in Dunstable, Ms. 18th inst., Mr. Thomae Relston, aged 44, and his second son, Thomas, jr. aged 9.

The circumstances of their death are as follows: Mr. Rand his family, consisting of a wife and five small children, were on a journey from New Brunswick to Kingston, U. Canada. As they passed through this town, they stopped at a small stream, (Salmon Brook) that Mrs. R. might wash a few glothes. In the mean time, the two oldest sons, one a few clothes. In the mean time, the two oldest sons, one of 11 the other 9 years, went in to bathe. They soon ventured where the water was over their heads. The oldest however drew himselfout by means of grass near the shore, while the youngest was carried down the stream. Seeing his son in this perilous condition, the father plunged into the water to save him; but, not being a swimmer, he was unsuccessful—they both sunk in death. Thus, in one fatal moment, sile was berefit of a husband and son. She is now an afflicted widow, with four small children, among strangers, and on a tedious journey. The next day, their remains were deposited in one grave. On the following Sabbath, a funeral sermon was preached—at the close of the service a collection was taken up for her benefit, and measures are now in a fair train to convey the family and their tured where the water was over their heads. sures are now in a fair train to convey the family and their effects to Kingston.—Printers in N. York and Maine are desired to insert the above in their papers.—Com.

TALES OF PETER PARLEY.

JUST published, The Tales of Peter Parley about Europe, with 60 engravings.

This work is on the plan of Poter Parley's Tales of America, and is esteemed still more entertaining and useful. S. G. GOODRICH, 111, Washington St. July 4.

POLLOK'S RALPH GEMMELL; or the Banks of the Irvine, a Scottish Tale, illustrating the happy recon-ciliation of a family, and the power of religious truth. Hy Robert Pfillek, author of "The Course of Time." Sec-ond edition, just published and for sale at James Loring's Cornhill Sabbath School Bookstore.

Cornhill Sabbath School Bookstore.

The above impressive narrative, by the distinguished and highly gifted Robert Pollok, author of "The Course of Time," is written in a style of singular beauty, and gives presentation of actual events in the bitter persecu-r religion, of which Scotland was the devoted

country.

(2) The Course of Time, a Poem, in ten books. By Robert Pollok.

The Young Pilgrim, or Alfred Campbell's return to the East, and his travels in Egypt, Asia Minor, &c. with 12

Caroline Lindsay, the Laird's Daughter. The Pastor's Tales. A cheap edition of Dunallan, or Know what you Judge. For sale by JAMES LORING, 132, Washington Street. July 4.

CF THE COURSE OF TIME.

JUST published, and for sale, by PEIRCE & WILL LIMS, No. 20, Market Street.

The Course of Time. A Poem. In Ten Books. By Robert Pollok, A. M.

(%) This admirable work has been warmly commended in the first periodicals of England and America. July 4

FEMALE CLASSICAL SEMINARY. BROOKFIELD.

THE next term, in this Seminary, will commence on Wednesday the 16th day of July next. As the advertisement expressing the views of the conductors of this institution on the subject of education, and the principles by which they propose to be governed in its future management, was prevented by a providential event, from appearing previous to the commencement of the last term; it is ent, was prevented by a providential vent, from appearing previous to the commencement of the last term; it is going to expedient now to state, briefly; that, in their view male education, has, in general been too superficial; that, a memory, has been too much cultivated at the expense; the other faculties of the mind; and that, by running the other ractifies of the weeks or months and take whole circle of sciences, in a few weeks or months and takes have too often had their minds filled with a fused collection of terms rather than ideas. These er young ladies have too often had their minds filled with a confused collection of terms rather than ideas. These errors it will be the aim of the present conductors of this Seminary, as far as possible, to avoid. They purpose to make it a primary object to develope, attengthen and mature all the faculties of the mind in proportion to their relative importance; to communicate as far as practicable, a thorough and well-grounded acquaintange with the different branches of knowledge which may be studied; and to make the whole subservient to the formation of character for the duties of life; comprehending all the moral influences which may be brought to bear on the object in a wise and salutary supervision. To effect this, it will be seen, by every discriminating mind, that a regular system of studies, and of course fime, will be indispensably secensary. Such a system it is proposed to adopt, that all may have the advantages of it who are willing to devote the necesary time. But such arrangements will be made, that those, whose situation does not admit of their going through the whole course, will have opportunity to attend to such branches as they wish. The best text books is common use will be adopted, till better can be procured or provided. Particular attention will be paid to the manners of the pupils; and no exertions be spared to promote their moral, as well as intellectual improvement. Instruction will be given in all the branches of education cemmonly taught in Academies and higher schools; including drawing, painting, music and the French language.

A course of lectures on the physical sciences, accompanwith experiments, will be delivered, by an experienced isciturer.

Tuition in English studies, from 4 to \$5 a quarter, accompanies.

cturer. Tuition in English studies, from 4 to \$5 a quarter, according to the branches pursued—in drawing, painting, music and F-ench, from 2 to \$5 in addition.

July 4, 1828.

B. FOWLER, Principal.

PEW FOR SALE.

FOR sale, one of the best Pews in the broad sists of Rev. Dr. Beecher's meeting house. Apply 40 Amos H. Hastell, Market Street.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder. THE CHRISTIAN PASTOR. PART II.

"With measur'd steps and slow," in thought prefor He treads the path-way, to the sacred ground; To meet the well-known flock; with shepherd care, To watch, and feed, and give instruction th His laboring bosom heaves, with anxious sighs, As hope and fear, alternate, now arise; He views his flock ; he hears His high commands, Again: be faithful; feed my sheep, my lambs; Feed them with living bread; direct them where The purest streams and richest pastures are. These souls are precious; -when in the tomb I laid, Or rising, left the precincts of the dead, Or nail'd, or piere'd, upon the cross I bled, The full-sought ransom then, I freely gave, And deep I sank beneath the o'erwhelming wave. To them, commission'd, bear my strict con Sound in their ears, the trump within thy hand; Let Sinners hear the Gospel's "joyful sound," Nor blood of souls be on thy garments found:— The watchman trembled, at his charge renew'd, And trembled more as he his life review'd. With heart uplifted, to the Saviour, said, The burden's great, that's on thy servant laid; An angel's powers, a scraph's flame and zeal, unn charge, like this, could searce fulfil; How then, can dust and ashes, feeble clay, This heav'nly mandate, of his Lord, obey! Sink not, I'm with you always, always near; Blest with my presence, canst thou yield to fear? My all-sufficiency is pledg'd, is given; Distrust thy own; rise in the strength of heav'n; The cause thou plead'st, is mine; 'tis mine to give Success; if not; yet thy own soul shall live, If faithful found:—Hope brightens in his eye; His voice, once more, in pray'r, ascends on high; For that all-conquering Spirit, now he pleads; Before the throne, his people's wants, he spreads; With wrestling Jacob, still his suit he moves, An anxious suppliant, for the souls he loves. He humbly leaves his cause, with Him, who hears, ive bows, and casts away his fears;-Prepar'd by faith divine, in God's own name, The warrior stands; the sinner's heart, his aim; As Israel's king, whose proud, unhumbled breast, In elitt'ring steel, and waslike armour drest fies the archer's aim; the arrow driv'n Advent'rous flies, directed now, by Heav'n, lafix'd by Him, whose hand the lightning hurle; Piere'd the proud victim; low in death he falls;-So flies the arrow from the sacred word, Pointed with Sinai's fire and dipp'd in blood. God's flaming law, to wound the rebel's heart, And Calvary's blood, to draw the rankling dart

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS

Of Rev. George Cowles, of Danvers, before the American Tract Society, Boston.

Mr. PRESIDENT,-It has been remarked, by gen tlemen who have preceded me, that the appropri-ate field of this Society is New-England; and yel that its operations ought to embrace the whole country. The resolution, in my hand, contem-plates a still wider field; viz. the duty of this Society to co-operate with Foreign Mission Socie-ties, in extending the gospel to other countries. The cause of religious Tracts is pre-eminently the cause which embraces the world. Its opera-

tions ought not, therefore, to be limited by any language or country. There are languages language or country. There are languages where the voice of the living preacher cannot be heard; there are countries whose soil he cannot safely tread; there are climes whose malignant here he cannot long breathe. But, Sir, no such boundary encircles the cause which we this evening contemplate. The Christian Tracts re circulate, can endure the heat and the cold. Except our means limit them, they may become, like Him for whom they plead, omnipresent; and, may I not add, in view of the details of the Report, omnipotent over the hearts, and consciences and lives of men.

I am aware that the wants of this country great; that the demands are more urgent and extensive than we can meet; and I know it will always be so, until the whole earth is, in a good measure, enlightened: for it is not accord to the methods of God's providence to perfect this work in any land, before commencing it in others; and we do but follow the example of Christ, and his apostles, and the whole analogy of his kingdom, when we dispense our bounties, with a degree of liberality abroad, even while me supplies are altogether inadequate to our home demands. And, by these foreign appropriations, the Tract cause assumes an aspect of grandeur; is seen to be illimitable in its aim, and well able to employ all the monies put at its disposal; and we feel criminal in retiring from neighborhood are supplied.

I have intimated that the cause of Religious Tracts is a powerful auxiliary of the missionary; can penetrate farther, linger longer, and diffus its blessings wider.

It is a remarkable fact, Sir, and a very re-markable indication of the favor of God to the benevolent operations of this age, that on the very confines of three of the darkest portions of the globe, where the Christian missionary is scarcely permitted to lift up his banner, a channel has been opened, by British arms, through which the blessings of the gospel may be widely, and with facility, diffused by means of Tracts.

One of these immense, and desolate fields you will recognise, as lying around the Mediterranean; where the officers of government and religion, are secretly or openly, directly or indirectly, leagued against the Lord and his anointed; where the missionary is persecuted, his life en-dangered, his converts tortured, his cause blasphemed; and where, without your Tracts, he can put forth but half his native strength. There on the little island of Malta-for the defence of his life, God has planted British arms, and, beof nishie, don has been your Society is invited to sit down, and carry forward its mighty operations. There he bids this Society take its stand; establish its presses; issue its heralds of life and peace; and calmly go on with the august design of demolishing the papal throne—that marble-hearted despotism which treats, as felony, knowledges the paper of the hearted despotism which treats, as setting, knowledge and free inquiry; and taking the mask from the face of Mahomedan imposture—that iron-handed scheme of cruelty and oppression;—and there, under the protection of a Christian power, to shower down, like the shaking of a forest, the leaves which are for the healing of the nations. Already is the good work begun. More than 5,000,000 pages of Tracts have gone out from that little island, and have become the power of God unto salvation. They lie thinly scattered over the face of that dark region; awakening curios ity, exciting inquiry, inflaming desire, and serving as pioneers to the unnumbered millions

serving as pioneer which are needed. Or, follow the conquering arms of Britain into northern and central India; where the reign of ignorance and superstition is complete and dread-ful, and the chavins of ecclesiastical domination bind a hundred m. llions of our fellow men to pollution, ignorance, 'emporal misery, and eternal abyss; and bless God that you are permitted to

erect your presses in the very heart of Satan's empire, and feel safe, although an indignant and erafty priesthood may breathe out threatenings

nd slaughter against you. Take your stand at Bombay, Ceylon, Calcutta, Take your stand at Bombay, Ceylon, Calcutta, or Serampore; employ the presses now in operation, or establish others. Send out your little emissaries of truth and God; seatter them in their temples, by the side of their blood-stained rivers, in their debased families; and nothing can withstand you; your course is irresistible. Enlighten the popular mind; and the authority of the priests, and the gods, and the whole system of ignorance and depression must fall.

And, Sir, to what purpose is it that our missionaries are gathering together thousands and tens of thousands of children into schools and teaching them to read; while there is scarcely

teaching them to read; while there is scarcely in the land a book fit to be read. They are raising up a thinking, and reading generation, but with little comparative benefit, unless Christian books are put into their hands, and are attainable by all—easily read and understood by all.—Here too the good work is begun. More than 600,000 pages of Tracts were issued the last year from Bombay by American missionaries the effect om Bombay by American missionaries, the effect which has been obvious and powerful.—Every Tract given awakens desire for more; and, for many years, the demand will rise just in propor-tion to the numbers published. But I must not

Let me detain you one moment to mention the third field to which I alluded;—I mean, China.—The heart of philanthropy sinks down appalled, & discouraged, at the bare mention of it; and, had not the faith of God's people acquired unwonted vigor by the enterprizes, and successes of this age, and had not the God of armies, as God also of the church interpreted to prepare the way before us. church, interposed to prepare the way before us, I would not chill the arder of hopeful enterprize by introducing to your benevolent regards Celestial Empire; which had seemed shielded by walls of eternal adamant against your pious efforts. But, Sir, when I see the flag of a power-ful Christian nation waving over the plains of Peninsular Malacca, a Christian press in un-shackled operation, the Christian Scriptures translated and freely circulated, and a book store, over the door of which is written the astonishing words, Bibles for Sale: and remember that more than 100,000 pages of Christian publications, in the form of Tracts, have circulated, I feel warranted to affirm that whatever delays may attend purely missionary labors, your Society may go forward to the great work at once, and with eleforward to the great work at once, and with ele-vated hopes of success. True, the obstacles are great. Their language is the tomb, rather than vehicle of thought. Their government is oppo-sed to you at every point. But, be it remember-ed, if the door be not open to this Society, it is closed to all; and you are driven to the alternative of drawing the pall of death over that immens empire, or of rising in the dignity of the station which Providence has given you, and entering vigorously upon this heart-appalling adventure. And to you the door is open. At Malacca estab-And to you the door is open. At Malacca estab-lish your presses, and carry them forward with any degree of strength in your ability; or send out an agent to co-operate with the immortal Morrison; or, at least, transmit to that devoted and solitary laborer means of more extensive usefulness. There you are safe. His Celestial Majesty cannot reach you. The British arms over The God of hosts, the God of truth is pledge

But I may not detain you with details. The subject need only to be suggested, to be appreciated and felt. And the resolution which I present to your consideration I trust will not as a mere formality; but as calling us to great sa-crifices and contributions in behalf of this Society whose anniversary we celebrate.

PENITENT FEMALE'S REFUGE-Boston Extracts from the Ninth Report, concluded.

There is one reflection which should induce

we do not say every Christian merely, but every good citizen, to give his countenance to this in-stitution. It not only directly diminishes the number of those who become subjects of public prosecution, and, of course, the expense of enforcing the laws against a numerous class of offenders, but no measures adopted for the extirpation of prostitution can be made effectual without it. This will be manifest, if we merely consider the situation of those who are addicted to this vice and the chief sufferers by it. When a woman becomes unchaste, she has, in the opinion of the world, forfeited all claim to sympathy. There is a peculiar bitterness of feeling against her in the minds of all her own sex. We do not comthe minds of all her own sex. We do not com-plain of this; nor would we stand forth the apologists of her crime. It is perhaps necessary, to restrict the moral contagion of her example, but brings wo to the sufferer. She cannot no one will hire her; she cannot beg-no heart is open to her; she cannot be received into men's houses for all doors are shut upon her. Only one path is open-her "steps must take hold of She commits herself t no friendly haven in view in this life, and with the certainty of being cast up a shipwrecked soul on the shores of eternity. Prostitution is her livelihood. To enact laws against this, is to legislate away her daily bread. The civil au-thority may break up her haunts, and send her to prison; but when dismissed, she must pursue same course in other haunts, or starve; &, of necessity, the natural shrewdness of woman is tasked to the uttermost to continue her vicious con-duct, & elude the officers of justice. The peace of families is broken; even the nuptial tie is sever-ed and she scatters discord, and disease, and death in her path, that she herself may escape famine. Remorse, if awakened, is drowned in into-cation. Conscience, which is the friend of every other sinner, is her greatest enemy. How can she listen to its warning yoice? Whither shall she flee from the wrath to come? Justice in her case assumes the aspect of relentless persecution. Its ministers may in vain inflict up her the penalty of the law, with the expectation of producing reformation, until a sanctuary is open for her to fly to, from the scorn of the world and want, and wo. Such a sanctuary is offered by this institution, and it is only by its means that the debasing vice of prostitution and its attendant evils may be abated. That it is calculated to produce this effect, we believe, both from

Gambling .- Public sentiment is most decidedagainst gambling in all the States of the Unwith every thing that is odious.—You there nev-er see men who have any respect for civil society or their own reputation, privately resort to the gambling table, or publicly associate with the gambler, short of the penalty of rendering their own names infamous. The gambler is considered an outlaw, and, as such, a fit object to be pursued with the gamble of the the gamb ed an outlaw, and, as such, a neuropeased why?-ed with the odium of the law. And why?-Who can count the thousands of unhappy wives and children whose daily cry is heard for a morsel of bread in consequence of this vice.—E. Flor. Hcr.

past experience of its efficacy, and the ability with which it has been conducted by the present

delicate task, and a most trying situation, and it is due to them to say that they have acquitted

hemselves in it in a manner to give perfect sat-

sfaction to the Directors, and to acquire the

superintendent and her assistants.

TEMPERANCE.

Westfield, Ms.-The Philanthropist contains Westfield, Ms.—The Philanthropist contains an account of the formation of a Temperance So-ciety in this town, on the principle of entire ab-stinence. Two merchants in the village bave stopped selling spirits, and a third has determin-ed not to take another license.

Newton, Ma .- On the 6th of May, the day of annual training, one of the Militia companies in Newton voted, with but one dissenting voice, to request the officers to abolish the long d practice of furnishing ardent spirits on train ing days. On the evening of the same day, the Temperance Society held a meeting and admitted 13 members, which increases its number to one hundred and seventy-seven.

Monstrous Taxes .- The Vermont Chroniele says, "The distilled spirits sold in Montpelier village during the year 1827, amounted to 28,468 gallons, which cost the purchasers \$14,148-69. From this and other facts it is estimated that the whole quantity sold in the county must have been at least 50,131 gallons, costing the con-sumers \$30,114 88."—Now if the State governnent should impose taxes to this amount for objects of public improvement, the Green Mountain boys would rebel.

More in Vermont. - The same paper contains the first annual report of the Thetford Temperance Society, which is full of practical matters, and from which we collect a few.—In the year ending April 1827, a committee estimated the cost of ardent spirits sold to the inhabitants of Thetford, at \$5000. In the year ending April 1828, the sum was \$2,659 98, diminished nearly one half. But even this tax is enormous. 'The school tax was \$430; the support of two settled ministers, and half that of a third, amounted to \$925; making a sum equal to about half the rum tax. But it seems that some of the people buy in other towns, and that Thetford contains a distillery, which doubtless furnishes a fair proportion

The Temperate taxed for Rum .- It appears rom the Thetford report, that about for of the ardent spirits used in that town is N. E rum, on which the merchant gets no profit costs him from 48 to 52 cents a gallon in cash; and he sells it for 50 cents cash, or, what he esteems worse, 58 cents on credit, to be paid in grain, &c. Yet he feels compelled to invest in this article about one third of his capital. The consequence is, that he must put the greater profit on the goods purchased with the other two thirds. So that the committee estimate the tax at 6 per cent, which temperate men pay for the at 6 per cent, which temperate men pay for the encouragement of intemperance, on every article which they buy of the merchant.—We can now comprehend why a distiller of this city should have said the other day. "He did not feel easy that a certain country merchant owed him \$3000 at once for N. E. rum."

Taverns improving.—As the stores in Thet-ford have excluded tippling to some extent, one of the taverns has sold more on public days the year past than formerly, With this exception, less is sold to the inhabitants of that town.— "One, especially, reports that when courts are held at his house, he alteration is very great. ittle is now called for, and frequently, none .-All agree, that travellers of respectable appearance seldom call for spirits."—"Respectable" people, we believe, are getting into the habit The vice is sinking to f abstinence extensively. its proper level inthe mire.

It can be done; and ere long no one will doubt The Thetford report mentions the names of farmers and others in that town, who during the last season, have hired laborers without spirits, and had no difficulty in obtaining them. Withand had no difficulty in obtaining them. and not difficulty in obtaining them. With-out rum they have vashed sheep, raised build-ings, watched frequently with the sick, and endured fatigue and exposure in various ways; yet they have never affered so little by taking cold, and have slept more refreshingly than ever.

—Physicians have disused spirits with perfect success, in cases where they had been supposed to be indispensable.

Irresolution .- Capt. Latham says-What every man who intends to hire; should notice,—that in the beginning of the season he was not suffiy decided in his language with his hired He said, "We must try to do without spirits." The consequence was, that some who loved rum and observed his undecided language, thought they could force him to furnish it, by making trouble; but when he assumed a more decided tone, and told them, " he would sooner let his crops rot on the ground, than have them gathered by the help of rum," they considered the result as settled, and made no more trouble. the point as settled, and made no more trouble. -Others, who took this stand in the first place, had no difficulty of this kind. - Thetford Report.

Collateral Effect .- It is known that the quantity of spirits used in some families, where this Society has been an object of ridicule. is dimin-ished at least one balf. And during the year, many persons have resolved upon entire abstin-ence, who have not become members of the soci-

THE LADIES MAGAZINE.

THE Ladies' Magazine, conducted by Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, is published monthly by Putnam & Hunt, at Marsh & Capens' Bookstore, 362, Washington Street, Buston—Terms Three Dollars a year—each number contains about fifty pages of original matter, printed on fine paper, and a new and elegant type—the whole making two octavo volumes a year, of about three hundred pages each—From the Philadelphia Church Register.

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE. We have received the first two numbers of this periodical, which is under the editorial management of Mrs. S. J. Bale, who is well known to the American public by her writings. The work is intended to promote the cause of female education, and of urasish amusing, instructive, and unexceptionable reading for ladies. We cheefully wish the attempt may prove successful, and recommend it to our readers as one well deserving encouragement from them. We observe in the numbers which have reached us, the signatures of some highly glited writers. The sketches of American character, or as they might have been more definitely termed, of New-England character are striking.

From the Christian Watchman.

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE. The articles which it costains are well written; and not only does it appear to be

THE LADEIS' MAGAZINE. The articles which it con tains are well written; and not only does it appear to be the object of Mrs. Hale to afford specimens of elegant composition, but to present them in intimate alliance with the most chaste morral sentiments. This Magazine, though well adapted to raise the standard of literary tante among the sex, is well worthy the attention and patronage of ges-tlemen.

From the Boston Recorder.

LADIES' MAGAZINE. When every profession and ev Ladies' Magazine. When every profession and every class of the community, among our own sex, has its appropriate periodical, we know not why "the Ladies' should not have one also, & conducted by a lady too. The design is rather new, and some may have thought the attempt hazardous We have believed, however, that the intelligence of New-England Females would discover the value of a work intended for their use, and that they would extend to it a prompt and efficient patronage. The character of the work so far as we have been able to judge, is highly respectable, arm well calculated to fall the department of our literature, for which it is designed.

From the Christian Register.

LADIES' MAGAZINE. The fourth number of Mrs. Hale's Magazine is just published. The editors of those journals who have examined it, speak of it in terms of commendation. Forming our opinion of the shility, taste, and principles of the editor, from the former numbers, we

commendation. Forming our opinion of the ability, tasts and principles of the editor, from the former numbers, whave no hesitation in recommending it to the patronage of the partonage.

THE COURSE OF TIME.
CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 67, Market-St
vill publish on Saturday at 12 o'check, The Course of
Sime; A Peem, in Ten Books. By Robert Pollok, A. M.
30-We have no hesitation in expressing our decide
conviction, that the "Course of Time" is the finest Poem conviction, that the "Course of Time" is inc meas row
which has appeared in our language since Paradise Los
and without meaning to intimate that it discovers geniu
superior to that of Milton, it is of the two, the poem
which we should ourselves prefer to have been the author.

June 27.

Eclectic Review.

THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER.

E. & G. MERRIAM have in Press, "The Christian Philosopher; or, the connexion of Science and Philosophy with Religion. Illustrated with Engravings. By Thomas Dick, Author of a variety of literary and scientific communications in Nicholson's Philosophy &c. &c."

Extracts from the Preface to the Second English Editations of the Control of the Preface to the Second English Editations of

Extracts from the Preface to the Second English Edi-tion.—"The following pages were written under the im-pression, that the visible manifestations of the attributes of the Deity are too frequently overlooked by Christians in their views of the great objects of Religion, and in the worship they offer to the Father of their spirits. It is presumed, that no Christian reader will for once imagine, that the views illustrated in this work are intend-ed to be whithfulfed in place of the preculiar revolutions of

imagine, that the views illustrated in this work are intended to be substituted in place of the peculiar revelations of the Bible. The object of the volume is to illustrate the harmony which subsists between the system of nature and the system of Revelation; and to show, that the manifestations of God in the material universe ought to be blended with our views of the facts and doctrines recorded in the volume of Imprinting.

rolume of Inspiration.

It is taken for granted, throughout the whole range of the following illustrations, that the Scriptures contain a Rere lation from Heaven; and, under a firm belief of this impor tant truth, the Author has embellished his work wit

quent quotations from the energetic and sublime language of this Sacred Book.

The Author has carefully revised every portion of the present Edition.—In its present form, he trusts, that, independently of the moral reflections it contains, it will be found to comprise popular descriptions of a greater number of scientific facts, than is to be found in any other vol. of the same size. The work will in a few weeks be for sale by the principal Booksellers in New-England.

Brookfield, June 20, 1828.

Brookfield, June 20, 1828.

COFFIN'S BUCHAN.

N. S. SIMPKINS & CO. corner of Court and Brattle-streets, have recently published BUCHAN'S DO-MESTIC MEDICINE, or a Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines. Containing a Dispensatory for the use of private Practitioners, by William Buchan, M. D. Follow of the Royal College of Phisicians, Edinburg. With considerable additions and various Notes, by A. P. Buchan, M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Physician to the Westminister Hospital. To which is added, a Family Herbal. A new edition revised and amended by John G. Coffin, M. D. Fellow of the Mass. Medical Society.

"To eradicate dangerous and burtful prejudices; to guard the innormal and credition."

"To eradicate dangerous and hurful prejudices; to guard the ignorant and credulous against the frauds and impositions of quacks and impositions of quacks and impositors, and to show mer what is in their own power, with regard to the prevention and cure of diseases, were the leading views in composing

and publishing this work."

The present edition of the Domestic Medicine has been The present edition of the Domestic Medicine has been printed from the twenty-first London edition. Two hundred thousand copies of it, probably, have been circulated in the British dominions; it has been translated into most of the languages of modern Europe; and several editions of it have been published in the United States. From these considerations, and having had the whole work revised by an eminent Physician of this city, the publishers are induced to kope, that this new Edition will be favorably received by the public.

The following are some of the Notices which have appeared since this Edition has been published.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

"This truly valuable work is justly entitled "Domestic Medicine." It passed through twenty-one editions in England, and had the highest commendations from the first physicians in Europe. Every lady, who has children

Society has been an object of ridicule, is diminished at least one half. And during the year, many persons have resolved upon entire abstinence, who have not become members of the society.

Good Rerult of Thinking.—Several of our nerthanis have been so fully impressed with a view of the evils ensuing from the use of distilled spirits, that they have seriously deliberated whether they ought not wholly to discontinue the traffic, and one of them, Dr. Kendrick, has actually discontinued it.

New Proposal.—A Correspondent in this week's paper suggests that Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools be formed into Societies for the promotion of temperance. He justly observes that the cause of temperance depends in a great measure for its success upon the good principles of the rising generation. Whether the plan suggested is feasible, others must judge. Much can at any rate be done to impress open the members of Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools by the presentation of striking facts, the awful effects of intemperance, and to enlist their feelings in favour of what is now doing to put a stop to this dreadful vice.—Chr. Mir.

Raising without Rem.—A building was lately raised in Williamsburgh without the aid of arident spirits. Perfect order was preserved, and the conspany separated much pleased with this new mode of raising—expressing their entire approbation of the plan, and earnestly recommending it as a subject worthy of the attention of the lake, and transporting it to the village, in moving and erecting buildings, in docking into the lake, and transporting it to the village, in moving and erecting buildings, in docking into the lake, and transporting it to the village, in moving and erecting buildings, in docking into the lake, and transporting it to the village, in moving and erecting buildings, in docking into the lake, and transporting it to the village, in moving and erecting buildings, in docking into the lake, and transporting it to the village, in moving and erecting buildings, in docking into the lake, and transpo first physicians in Europe. Every lady, who has children should own this volume. The advice and maxims contain-

THE Managers of the Massachusetts Sabhath School Depesitory hereby give notice that many of the publications of the American S. S. Union have been reduced in price, and may be had at the Depository in the basement story of the Stone Church, Hanover Street, Bosson, Among the various motives which have induced to the adoption of this measure, one is that the extended influence and operations of the American Union have created an immense demand for their publications, and given the ability of producing Books at a lower rate by the vast multiplication of copies.—A large variety of other publications of similar character to the above named are received at the Depository, and additions will constantly be made of such as are approved, and valuable for Sabbath School Libraries.

SAMUEL N. TENNEY, Agent
June 20. tf of the Mass. Sab. Sch. Dep'y. CO-REDUCTION OF PRICES_M. S. S. U.

LECTURES ON INFANT BAPTISM. By LEONARD WOODS, D. D. Abbot Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary, Andover. Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Corohill Square, No. 79 Wastington Street, Boston. June 20.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.
PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 20, Market-st.—have
just received LECTURES addressed to the young men
of Hartford and New-Haven, and published at their
request, by Rev. Joel Hawes, Pastor of the first Church
in Hartford.—Second Edition. Also, DR. GRIFFIN'S
CONVENTION SERMON.

June 20.

NEW BOOKS

LECTURES addressed to the Young Men of Hartford and New Haven, and published at their united request, By JOEL HAWES, Paster of the first Church in Hartford, By JOEL HAWES, Paster of the first Church in Hartlor Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces India, from Calcutta to Bombay, 1824—5, (with Notes up on Ceylon.) An account of a Journey to Madras and the Countern Provinces, 1826, and Letters written in India. By the late Right Rev. Bishop HEBER, of Calculta. Rev. Dr. Gruffin's Convention Sermon.

Memoirs of Mrs. Isabella Graham, a new edition, with

Notes Sermons for Children. Complete in three For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 67 & 69

BOOKSTORE REMOVAL.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, would inform

T. Hobart, No. 91, Washington Street, nearly opposite State Street, Rich Fancy Goods,
Consisting of Etofe Satines-Satin Brilliants—Bland Barege, entirely new articles for ladies full dresses—Pais Plaid and Figured Cote Palys and Bateste, do. do. Siks—Superfine Black Levantines—Satin do.; mixed Camblets and Pongees—Rich Silk—Gauze and Barege Hdks. and Scarfs—Ribbons—French Calicoces, small figured—do. Grecian Cross, do. Plaids in imitation of the Rich Plaid Silks—India Swiss and French wrought Muslin Dresses and Pelisses. do. do. Muslins. Also,
Cheop Goods,
Cheop Goods,
Calicocs, 10 ets. do. good 12 1-2 do.; superfine 1 shilling—Cottons 1 yd. wide, 10 ets.—Cata ric, 1 shilling—Cottons 1 yd. wide, 10 ets.—Cata ric, 1 shilling—Cravats 1 yd. wide, 1 shilling—Hoes and Gloves, 12 1-2 ets.—Raw Silk Mantles, 3 yards long 1 1 2 wide, 33.00 do. scarlet \$4,00 do. Square Shawls, \$2,50—together with a great variety of goods at equally low prices.

Merino Shawls and Leghorn Bonnets.
Searlet Merino Mantles, from 12 wide, \$45,—do. Square Shawls—Searlet Orange, Black and White, from 5 to \$25,
Thibet Shawls all colors and prices do. Raw Silk do Valencia—Bolivar and Misses Leghorn Bounets—Hatt and Crowns, do.—Full size Gipseys do., making in all one of the largest assortments of Merino Shawls and Leghorn Bonnets to be found in the city, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or short credit.

June 13.

NEW CARPETING AND RUGS.
JOHN GULLIVER No. 232 Washing Sand Leghorn

NEW CARPETING AND RUGS.

JOHN GULLIVER, No 253, Washington st. has re-

ENGLISH CARPETINGS. ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
some of which are of the best quality and the richest
patterns. Also, a large assortment of RUGS of the various kinds, which will be sold at a less price than they
have usually been sold for in this market. He has on
hand twenty pieces of

AMERICAN CARPETING,
manufactured at several different factories, which are warranted, in repect to the brilliancy and durability of the colors, to be equal, and in other respects to be superior to the
English. Also, a few pieces of 4-4 & 6-4

Most of these Carpetings were purchased in anticipa-

Most of these Carpetings were purchased in anticipa-tion of an advance in the market, but will for the present be sold at former prices. COMMUNION WARE.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, No. 1, Washington Street, has ust received a complete and extensive assortment of plated and Britannia COMMUNION WARE, which is offerfor sale by the set, or single piece, on the most reasons. N. B. No pains has been spared to have this article

manufactured in a style equal to the imported—and it can be afforded at much lower prices. eaw3m May 23.

SUPERIOR INK.

MOSES WHITING has constantly for sale at the Counting room of the Boston Ink Manufactory, No. 36, Washington St. Book and News Ink warranted and on liberaterms; this paper is worked on Ink from the above ramed factory 3m.

District of Massachusetts, to wit: District Clerk's Office. Be it remembered. That on the twenty-third day of June A. p. 1828, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, Samuel G. Goodrich, of the United States of America, Samuer G. Courrier, of the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to trif;

"Outlines of Chronology, Ancient and Modern; being an introduction to the Study of History. On the plan of the Rev. David Blair. For the use of Schools. Accom-

the Rev. David Blair. For the us

the Rev. David Blair. For the use of Schools. Accompanied by a Chart."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned;' and also to an act entitled 'An act supplimentary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times there in mentioned; and extending the benefits therefore the arts of designing, engraving and exching historical and other prints."

Jio. W. Davis, Clerk 27.

Ave. of the District of Massachusetts, to arit: District of Massachusetts.

District of Massachusetts, to wit: District Clerk's Office.

District of Massachusetts, to wit: District Clerk's Office. BE it remembered that on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1828, in the fifty second year of the Independence of the United States of America. S. G. GOODRICH, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof the claims as proprietor, in the words following, to voit: "THE TALES OF PETER PARLEY ABOUT EUROPE. With Engravings."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engravings and etching historical and other prints."

etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk

24. 410. of the District of Massachusell 24. District of Massachusetts, to wit: District Clerk's Office
BE it remembered, that on the 9th day of June, A D
1828, and in the 52d year of the Independence of the United
States of America, RICHARDSOR & LOAD of the said District, have deposited in this office the title of a hook, the
right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words for

right whereof they drain a populational Reader: a selection of charoduction to the National Reader: a selection of Easy Lessons, designed to fill the same place in the Common Schools of the United States that is held by Murral's Introduction and the Compilations of Guy, Mylin's and Introduction and the Compilations of Guy, Mylin's and Compiler of the American First Class Book and the National Reader." tional Reader.

tional Reader."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the U. Sister entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to their thors and proprietors of such copies, during the times their meeting of "An act set of meeting and also to an act entitled "An act set plementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouring ment of learning, by securing the copies of maps, chart. ment of learning, by securing the copies of and books, to the authors and proprietors during the times therein mentioned; and extending benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving

etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk of the District of Massachusell

NO. 28.

Extracts from the Tract Society BLESSING OF The first Ann wates, that, " In

ing Tracts, one widow, who bei ble. Sometime upon, and inqui mind, expressed a subject of reanxious for her e that one day on a Tract lying or was " The Sina opened it with every word to I

the Redeemer, not, added she, h A young woming with a fami attended an ever cel of Tracts. her attention, ac stupid careless welfare.

A young marr been thoughtful, Cottager," to feel me die the death end be like his." and in a few days of the meek and now exerted for through the ble both are now reje another praying

Another case is a pious female w parcel of Tracts Tract disposed of injunction had a injunction had a ings. She con wings. She con Worship," into the ligion where that ter, the family a Says the Reportady in this cit thoughtless boy, he received them, first the kingdom is shall be added thought. I am see

thought, I am see world, and they next day, while in ed to his mind, w obedience to the of from his pocket, an till he was so deepl sinfulness and need could no longer re tained permission home, and retired fered his first since that he would serve come hopefully pio something for the desires to devote h

Gospel ministry."
The same Repo
"The Way to be S
members to a person inquiring on religionand again, and in a

in believing.
"A little girl, a tained that she has attention was first called "To-Day," of our members."

The same Tract, was one evening pra long time been coputting off repenta measure grieved thand read the Tract. warnings to her hea ture on to-morrow; with a broken hear lieved, cordially en Saviour. She gelical Church of member.
The "Swearer's

of another Auxiliar who had been distr ble temper, and dar -conviction seized gious meetings, was vation, and was bro-can judge, to sit at t in his right mind. a consistent professor er in a Sabbath scho

er in a Sabbath sche ciety.

A few months sing the Gospel, a boy in this father's wood-ho his father, who was the man. He at fi his son he might keep for you, father, and did you get it, replie you? There did not tinued the son, I foun it's for you father, an come by the importun come by the importu read the Tract, and arrow to his soul,& fre found guilty of using cessive drinking, an hope that he has beco

AMERICAN TRACT The single aim of the the cause of our Regreat truths and decti the main body of devo tians are agreed. It is

of the evangelical com ed, and is fostered an charities and efforts; prayers, has been signored to that community condition and wants

The rapid progress with any other Tract isting," may have led

* Its issues the last ye